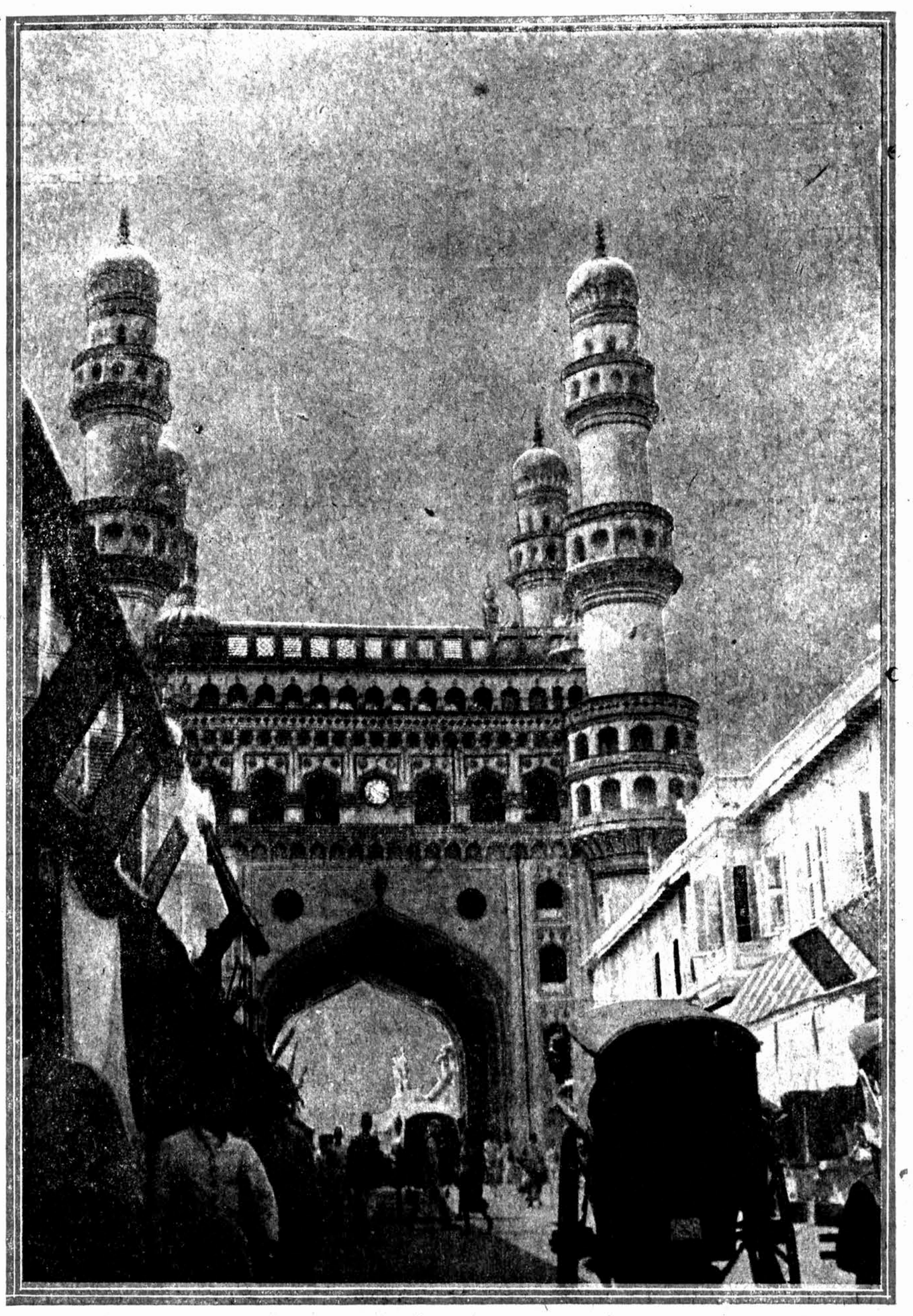
Sunday Edition

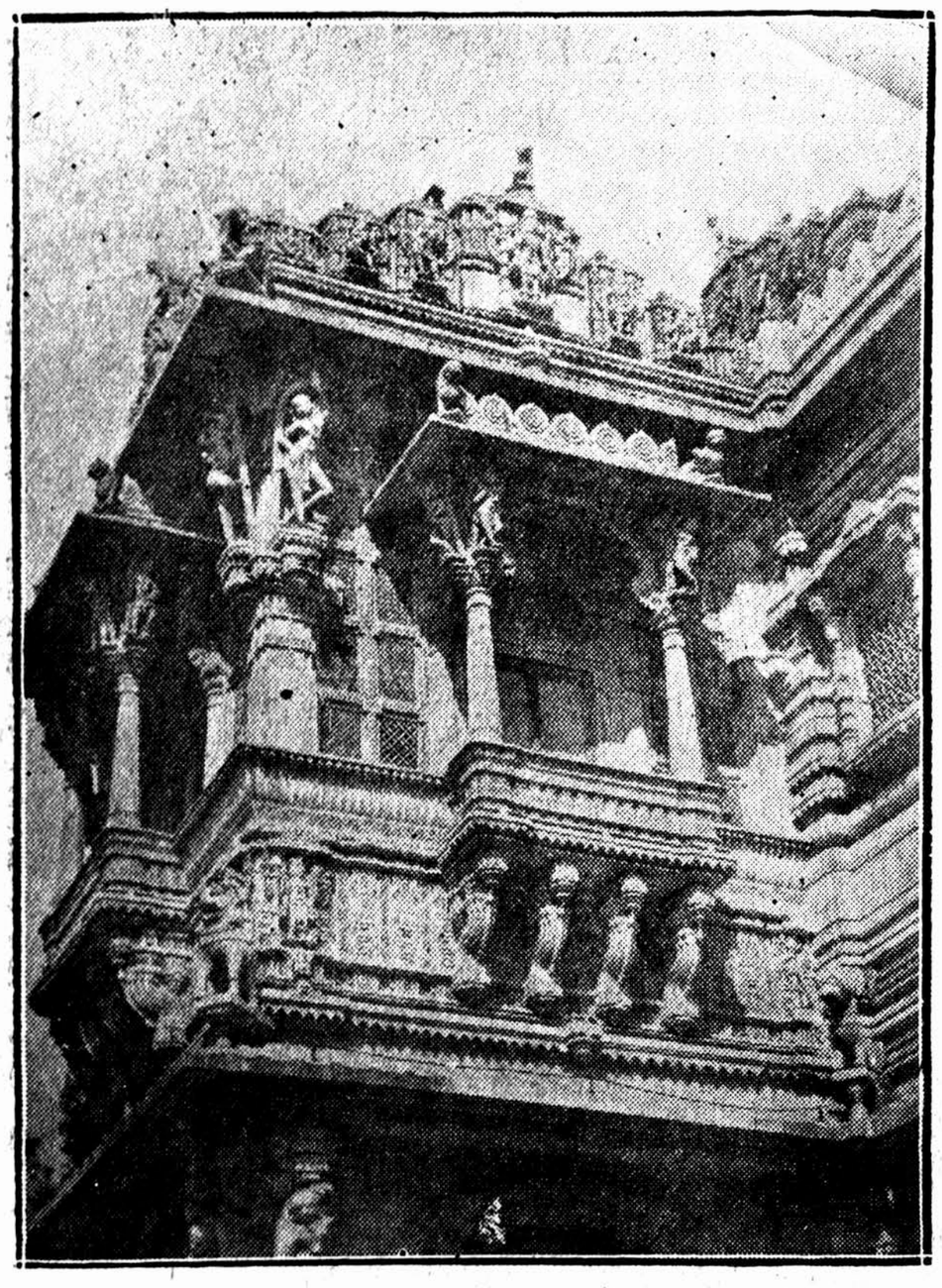
The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

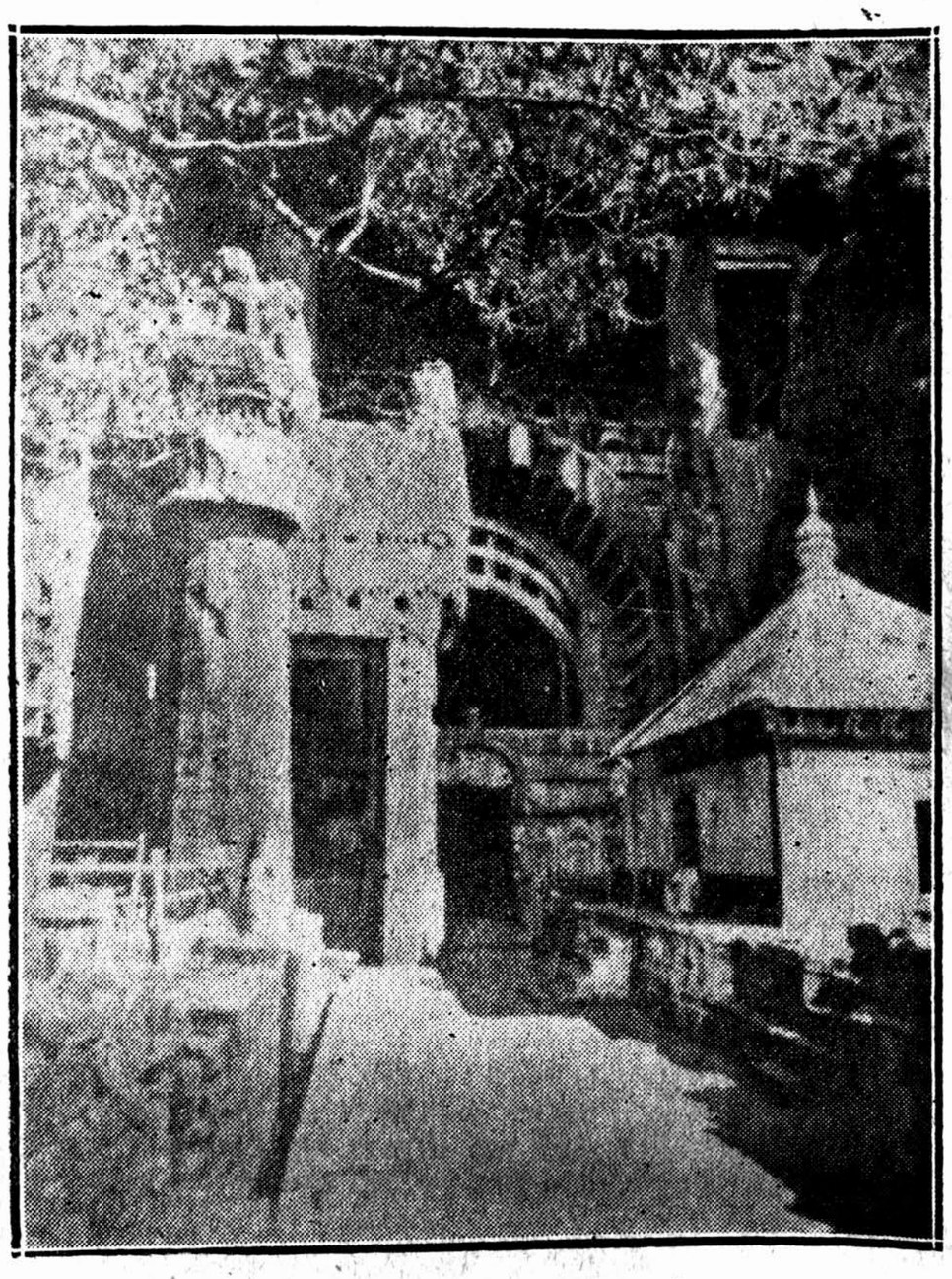
VOL. XXIII NO. 11 *BOMBAY: SUNDAY, MARCH 17, 1935* PRICE TWO ANNAS

Char Minar



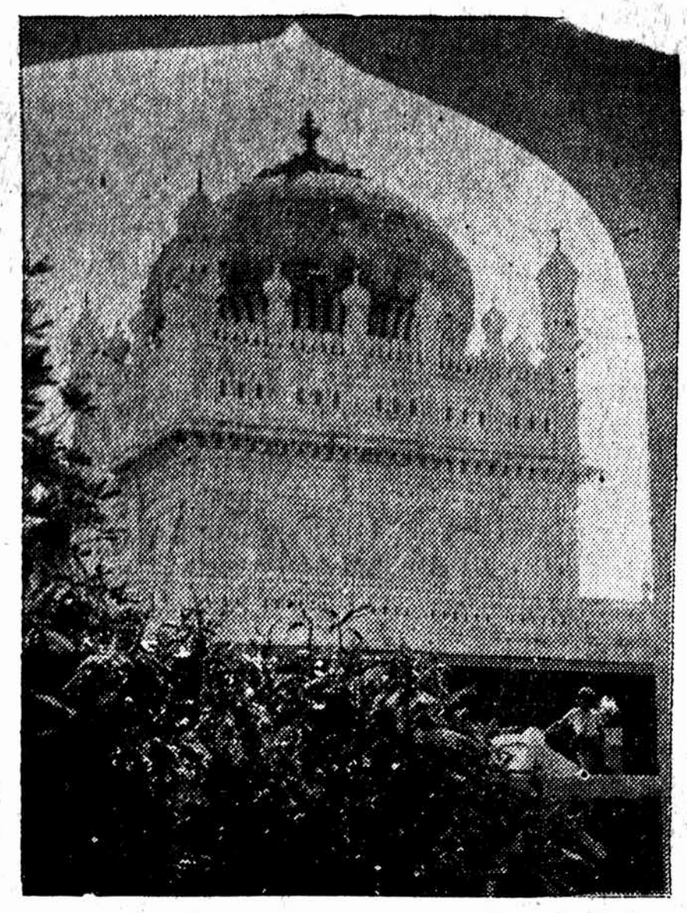


Hathesingh Temple, Ahmedabad

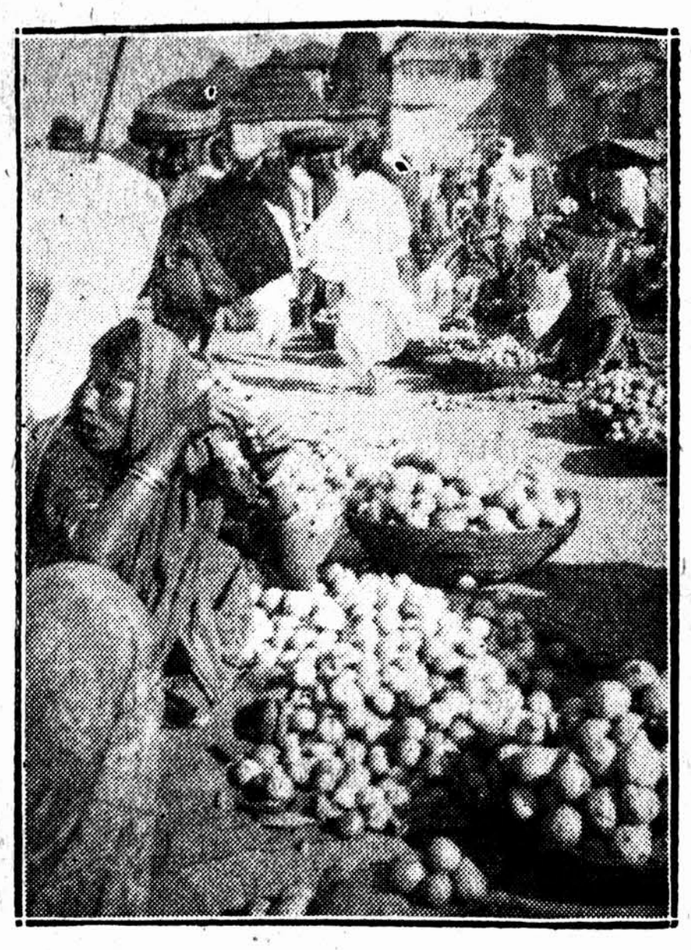


Entrance to Carla Caves on Bom bay-Poona Road.

The claim to be the world's heaviest child may be easily made and won by Joseph Randaza (Jr.) of Cloucester (Massachusets) who, though he is but three years old, weighs 125 pounds.

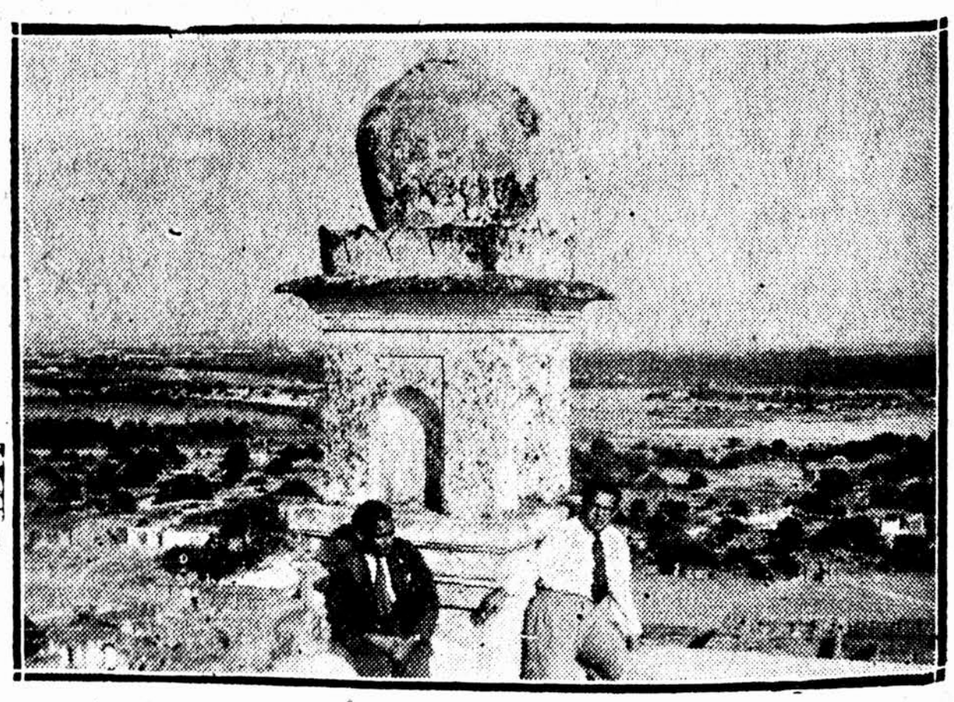


The Tomb of Tipu Sultan at Seringapatam. (Mysore).



The Vegetable Market, on the banks of the Godaveri, Panchavati (Nasik).

A painting on the wall of Tipu Sultan's palace at Seringapatam: The scene depicts Tipu leading his army against the English.



On the top of Golconda Fort: In the background is the city of Hyderabad.

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Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY MARCH 17, 1935

BOMBAY XI SKITTLED OUT FOR 105

Delhi Cricket Club's Brilliant Display: 174 For 1

Admirable Second Wicket Partnership Between Palia (87, Not Out) And Amarnath (77, Not Out)

NISAR CAPTURES FIVE FOR 17

Bombay Eleven	*(1st Innings)*	*105*
C. C. I. Of Delhi	*(1st Innings)*	*174 (for 1)*

The Bombay Eleven made a very poor show in the match against the Cricket Club of India at Delhi on the first day of the contest. The whole team was skittled out for 105(D'Avione with 37 to his credit being the top scorer. Nissar's bowling proved deadly to the visitors. He captured 5 wickets for a paltry 17.

Home Team's Splendid Show

The Home team made a bad beginning, the first wicket falling for 15, but the second wicket partnership between Palia and Amarnath proved prolific. When the stumps were drawn for the day the score-board showed the huge figure of 174 for 1, Palia being not out with 87 and his able partner, not out, 77.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The Three-day Festival Match between the Cricket Club of India XI and the Bombay XI, the winners of Ranji Trophy Championship commenced on Ferozeshah Kotla ground, this morning.

The teams are:

BOMBAY ELEVEN:—M. Bagwandas, D. D. Hindlekar, V. M. Merchant, P. A. D'Avoine, H. F. Vajifdar (Captain), P J Chury, D R. Havewala, R. R. Wadkar, N. N. Divekar, D. S. Talpade and Dongre.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA ELEVEN:—Major C. K. Naidu (Capt.), Prince Khanderao Gaekwar, K. S. Indravijaaya Singhji of Jamnagar, Mohd. Nisar, Lall Singh, Amarnath, J. Naoomal, P. E. Palia, K. R. Meheromji, Mohd. Sayeed and Karimbux.

EFFECT OF DOUBLE CHANGE IN BOWLING

Bombay, winning the toss, sent in Hindlekar and Bhagwandas to bat on a perfect wicket, while Nisar and the Prince of Baroda were entrusted with the attack. Bombay started steadily and took the score to 20, when Naidu effected a double change, putting Palia and Amarnath in place of the Prince and Nisar respectively, with the immediate effect that Palia, bowling from the pavilion-end, succeeded in dismissing Bhagwandas who was held behind the wicket by Meheromji (23-1-6).

On the city end, Naidu was changing Nisar and Amarnath every two overs, after, and Nisar who again came up clean-bowled Merchant in the second ball, for an addition of only one run. D'Avoine filled the gap and started rather shakily surviving an appeal for l.b.w. He, however, settled down and played a brilliant innings. Palia continued his slow deliveries, keeping only one man in the slips and clean-bowled Hindlekar at 26. Vajifdar was the next man in. Amarnath again relieved Nisar and Vajifdar was out l.b.w., in his second delivery. Bowlers had their day, dismissing five good bats for 37 runs which were scored in one hour.

AMARNATH'S SUCCESS WITH LEATHER

Amarnath had another success with the ball, claiming Chury in the same way, for no addition. Havewalla joined D'Avoine who brightened up the game slightly, glancing Amarnath for two to leg, and then hitting him straight to the screen. Next he lifted Palia for two, sending up 50 scored in 75 minutes.

Havewalla then skied Palia for four. He was, however, dismissed by Nisar. He snicked the ball and was held by Meheromji (63-6-15).

D'Avoine had 18 then to his credit. D'Avoine and Wadkar played fine cricket. At 78 a change in the bowling was effected from the pavilion end, and D'Avoine was caught by Palia (91-7-37). They then adjourned for lunch.

BOMBAY ALL OUT FOR 105

On resumption after lunch, 14 runs were added and the Bombay side was all out for 105 runs.

Bombay did not play an impressive game, and their meagre total surprised everybody. Effective bowling, with constant changes and faultless fielding of the home team contributed to the low score of the visitors.

FIRST INNINGS OF C.C.I.

The home team then had their first knock, and the first wicket fell at 15. But the second wicket partnership between Palia and Amarnath was very prolific. It carried the score to 174, without its being separated, despite constant bowling changes.

BRILLIANT SECOND WICKET PARTNERSHIP

When wickets were drawn for the day Palia had scored 87 runs, including ten fours, and Amarnath 77. Both played all round the wicket.

Bombay's bowling proved ineffective and their field was also defective.

SCORE

BOMBAY ELEVEN

(First Innings)

Hindlekar b Palia	8
Bhagwandas c Meheromji b Palia	6
Merchant b Nisar	1
D'Avoine c Sayeed b Naoomal	37
Vajifdar l.b.w. b Amarnath	1
Chury l.b.w. b Amarnath	0
Havewalla c Meheromji b Nisar	15
Wadkar l.b.w. b Nisar	12
Diverkar l.b.w. Nisar	7
Dongre b Nisar	0
Talpade (not out)	4
Extras	14
Total	105

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Nisar 13|8|17|5.
Prince of Baroda 3|0|11|0.
Palia 11|1|21|2.
Amarnath 6|0|19|2.
Naidu 2|0|5|1.
Naomal 2|0|10|1.

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA

(First Innings)

Karimbux c Bhagwandas b Bhagwandas	5
Palia (not out)	87
Amarnath (not out)	77
.. Extras	5
Total (for 1 wkt.)	174

PEACEFUL CELEBRATIONS

Bakr-Id Festival Passes Off Quietly.

AN EXCEPTION AT LAHORE

LAHORE, March 16.

Grave apprehensions of a Hindu-Muslim clash over the question of cow slaughter on the Id Day arose at Moghulpura, a suburb of Lahore, this afternoon, when it was learnt that many Hindus and Sikhs had gathered at a place known as Daraschota Mia, to protest against cow-killing there, instead of at the slaughter house.

One cow had already been killed and trouble seemed imminent over the other cow. Meanwhile the police who were vigilant, came up, and Mr. Russel, Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. Morris, Dy. Superintendent, and Sardar Narindersingh, City Magistrate, also reached the spot.

A large police force was posted round about Daraschota Mia, and both the sides sat down to try and arrive at an amicable settlement which they are expected to reach. Otherwise the Id passed off without any incident.

NO SETTLEMENT TILL EVENING.

(LATER).—The police remained on the spot till sunset. The Superintendent of Police and the City Magistrate only returned from Moghulpura at 6-30 p.m. Both sides kept sitting at Daras Mia, till evening, as no settlement was reported to have been arrived at, but the presence of the police averted further trouble.—A.P.

ARRESTS AFTER DUSK

Towards dusk when the crowds were dispersing a minor scuffle occurred but the police instantly controlled the situation. Two Hindus who were armed in takvas (small axes) were arrested. All-night patrolling has been arranged near Daras Mia until the morning. Situation is entirely under control.—A.P.

COMMUNAL CLASH AVERTED

Sequel To Timely Intervenation Of Police

BURDWAN, March 15.

A serious communal trouble was averted to-day by the timely intervention of the authorities.

It is reported that while some Mahomedans were bringing a cow for sacrifice this morning it lay down in front of a shop owned by a Hindu in Nutanganj, a quarter of the town. As the cow lay prostrate and did not move, the Mahomedans began beating it, whereupon the son of the shopkeeper rebuked them and ordered some coolies to snatch the cow from the hands of the Muslims, which they immediately did.

This enraged the Mahomedans, and there was some sensation

(Continued on page 48).

TRICHI AIR CRASH

Assistant Ceylon Labour Commissioner Killed

MACHINE FAILS IN SECOND ATTEMPT

MADRAS, March 16.

News has been received here of the death of Mr. Baron Boshell Senior Assistant Ceylon Labour Commissioner at Trichinopoly in an aeroplane crash last evening on the outskirts of Samabatti village, Trichinopoly.

It appears that Mr. Boshell after a pleasure flight with his wife and children, was attempting to take off a second time when the machine failed.

Mr. Boshell sustained serious injuries, resulting in instantaneous death.

BODY REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

The body of Mr. Baron Boshell was removed to the Golden Rock Hospital, where the inquest is being held.—A. P.

WYATT BREAKS HIS JAW

Medical Advice Prevents Him To Return Home

(Special Cable)

KINGSTON, March 16.

Wyatt was X-rayed and it was revealed that he had broken a jaw. No operation is necessary, no further participation is allowed in the Test.

It is unlikely he will return home with the team on Tuesday. having been advised to remain for further attention, in order to prevent complications.

Director:—SUKUMAR CHATTERJEE
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Sound:—VINOO DESAI
Music:—SULPANI MUKERJI
Dancing:—TARAKNATH BAGHVI

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MIRA, KAMALA
VARERKAR,
BHARGAVA, B.A., LL.B.,
BANARJEE, M.A.
GAYA PRASAD, M. A.,
DUBE, B.A., LL.B.,
VASANT THENGDI,
and others.

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Kismat-ki-Bhool

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SARVOTTAM BADAMI
To-day and on Holidays:
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Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

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Be pleased to enjoy A TAMIL TALKIE

Lava-Kusha

An interesting episode from RAMAYAN
Morning Show at 11 a. m. only

NOTE THE DATES

To-day (Sunday) the 17th,
Wed. the 20th, Thurs. the 21st
& Sun. the 24th March. only

KOHINOOR CINEMA (Dadar).

8. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Beautiful young educated Catholic girl for a well-established Catholic young man 28, with a view to marriage. Photos exchangeable. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 3866, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted: Suitable bride for a handsome, highly educated Punjabee Hindu young man of 36 vegetarian; well-settled and holding permanent position in North India. England returned. Salary Rs. 700 p.m. Second Marriage The girl must be beautiful and belong to a respectable family. No caste restrictions. Please write in confidence giving full family particulars to Box No. 9772, "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted:—Divisional organisers and Senior Agents for Bombay Presidency on pay and/or commission plus travelling facilities. Apply to Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., 40, Nisbat Road, Lahore. (9808).

Wanted experienced ladies, gents, to canvass business for The Hind Liberal Provident Funds Society, Ltd., Karachi, on liberal commission and salary. Apply Parmanand and Co., 280, Carnac Road, Bombay 2. (3803).

A few vacancies, with most liberal terms (pay and commission) agents are to be appointed one in each suburb and locality of Bombay for the Company that has revolutionised the history of Insurance by its most liberal outlook towards policy-holders. To avoid disappointment please apply sharp. Branch Manager, Servants of India Insurance Co., Ltd.. 371, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, Bombay. (9508).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Just Out **Just Out**

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58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

King Company, cheapest house for Books, Papers, Periodicals, Stationery, Rubber Stamps, Lending Library, Astrology, Cookery Dictionaries, Children's Books, Fashion Books, near Central Bank, Bombay.

BOILING DAL KILLS CHILD

Pot Containing Hot Food Drops From Mother's Hands Causing Tragedy

Indravadan, a one-year-old boy sutained severe burns on his body from a pot of boiling dal, dropped from the hands of his mother on the 12th instant. He succumbed to the injuries on Friday night.

It appears that Savitabai Bhavanisankar, residing at Gaiwadi was removing a pot of boiling dal from a segri, when her son Indravadan came in her way and the pot dropped down, the contents spilling all over the place. The mother and the boy sustained burns and were treated in the G. T. Hospital, where the latter succumber.

An inquest will be held on Monday.

AFFRAY AT KAMATIPURA

Fight Between Tenants And Rent Collector

Kamatipura was the scene of a free fight on Saturday morning. The rent-collector Jethalal Chotalal, in charge of Ramdas Dossa Karachiwalla Chawl in Bapti Road, Kamatipura, went up the third of the building and demanded rent for a room occupied by about 15 tenants as the rent for three months was due.

WHY RENT WAS NOT PAID

The tenants, it is understood, mentioned several grievances such as inadequate supply of water on the third floor, and put off payment of the rent on that account.

Soon an altercation ensued and the combatants are alleged to have ranged themselves on either side. Sticks appeared on the scene.

As a result of this fight, eight persons are said to have been injured and one of them, Laksminarayan, is lying in J.J. Hospital in a serious condition.

The Nagpada police who were informed, soon hastened to the scene and restored quiet. Investigations are proceeding.

It is stated that among the injured was also the brother of Jethalal who accompanied him to the chawl along with two other Bhayyas.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Scientific Palmistry—Don't be Bluffed by adventurers and loose faith in Scientific Palmistry. Hear my detailed, accurate, wonderful predictions without exaggerations and pay what you please during few days propaganda period. Home private consultations arranged. Expert English Palmist. (Cheiro's Pupil), 255, Frere Road, Fort.

115. LAUNDRIES.

Leonards Lead Where Others Follow.—The up-to-date firm of Cleaners and Dyers, equipped with the latest cleaning and dyeing apparatus. Work is executed under experts' direction and at moderate charges. Leonards, Master Dyers, Dry-cleaners, Darners, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. (3883).

MISCELLANEOUS

Protect Industry by PATENTS —Patents. Consult L. S. Davar, Formerly official Patent Office, Norton Bldgs., Calcutta. (3758).

DRAWING CROWDY AUDIENCE

2nd GLORIOUS WEEK

PRAKASH PICTURE'S— SUPERSENSATIONAL HIT!!

Additional attraction for GUJARATIS

"JAYMAN'S RASAJIVAN"

Social satire written by Sjt. ZAVERCHAND MEGHANI

Starring:— MRINALINI DESAI,— UMAKANT.

Bombay Mail

Vivid and tense story of baffling state-affairs—

Starring:— PANNA, JAYANT, RAJKUMARI, LALLUBHAI, UMAKANT.

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TO-DAY at 3.30 p. m. WEDNESDAY at 3-30 p.m.

MENACE OF FOREIGN WHEAT

Indian Products Must Be Protected, Says Lotwala

AN APPEAL TO LEGISLATORS

BOMBAY, March 14

Mr. R. B. Lotwala, a leading businessman and authority in wheat trade, has issued the following statement to the Press expressing his views on the reduction of the import duty by annas 8 per cwt. on foreign imported wheat as announced by Sir Joseph Bhore, when introducing new Tariff Bill to amend tariff:—

"At present Indian wheat is much below the parity of foreign wheat. In India, the foreign wheat that is imported is mostly Australian. If Australian wheat is imported to-day, it costs Rs. 3/8 per cwt. for whole cargo rate C.I.F. Bombay and annas 2 may be more for parcels rate. The market rate of Punjab wheat in Bombay is about Rs. 4 per cwt. If Re 1/8 is added to Rs. 3/8 the existing price of Australian imported wheat would be Rs. 5, that is, it would be Re 1 higher than the ruling wheat price in Bombay and so it would not pay to purchasers to indent Australian wheat.

TO HELP CULTIVATORS

The duty of wheat was levied specially to help Indian wheat cultivators from the competition of low priced foreign wheats. This object is nullified by allowing Bombay and Calcutta millers to import Australian wheat and allowing them a refund of town duty equal to import duty paid by them. Thus the millers are purchasing now and then Australian wheat, which naturally prevents rise in price of Indian wheat. Thus the object for which the import duty on wheat was levied is not served.

DUTY OF M. L. A.'s

"It is, therefore, necessary that some M.L.A.'s should take up this question in order to save Indian wheat producers from the unjust compitition of low priced foreign wheat. Even though the millers may not be purchasing Australian wheat in large quanties, the psychological effect of the shipments of wheat coming now and then is to keep the dealers of wheat in a bearish mood. In order to help a few Bombay and Calcutta millers the Government ought not to deprive the wheat producers of the intended protection from the unfair competition of imported foreign wheat by alowing rebate to the flour exporting millers. Although reduction of annas 8 was much below the parity of ruling wheat price in Bombay yet on merchants' minds the announcement created such bearish effect that the price at once went down by one anna or one anna and a half as soon as they heard of the announcement of reduction of annas 8 per cwt. on imported wheat."—United Press.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, accompanied by Begum Shaukat Ali, is expected to pay a short visit to Kapurthala during the next week.

It is understood that they would be guests of His Highness the Maharaja.—United Press.

DO THEY TROUBLE YOU?

If so, ask a Free book "Perfect Sight" for easy home treatment. No risk. No obligation.

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Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

Wounded May Lie Untended

Collector Wants 8 Annas Stamp For Enquiry

A bus accident which occurred last month in Thana has taken an interesting development from the legal point of view.

It appears that on the 17th February last an accident occurred between Thana and Panvel, when a bus which was carrying a large number of passengers titled, resulting in serious injuries to about ten persons while three persons were killed outright.

The injured persons were lying in a pitiable condition without any assistance of medical help from anybody. A motorist, who was passing went to the Thana Civil Hospital and informed the authorities there regarding the accident but there too he was told to bring the injured persons himself to the hospital as the hospital had no ambulance.

Till all the injured persons were removed to the hospital they suffered terribly.

The Passengers and Traffic Relief Association took up the matter and wrote to the Collector of Thana enquiring for fuller details of the accident and also urging the necessity of providing necessary implements so that in future help may be given to the sufferers in case of accidents immediately.

The Collector of Thana, however, did not think it necessary to take notice of this letter written by the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association and returned it with the endorsement "Returned. This may be re-submitted after affixing a court fee stamp of annas eight."

Now the question arises whether the Collector had any right to ask for an eight annas stamp on a letter which was meant for enquiry and suggestions. It was not a petition nor had it any thing to do with a Government "job" wherein the applicants are asked to apply on eight annas stamp paper or affix eight annas stamp, nor had it anything to do with the land matter where eight annas stamp may be necessary.

TO REPRESENT INDIAN WOMEN

NEW DELHI, March 16.

The "Associated Press" understands that Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs. Hamid Ali and Mrs. Kamaluddin will represent the All-India Women's Conference at the session of the International Women's Suffrage Alliance, to be held at Istanbul on April 16 under the Presidentship of Mrs. Corbett Ashby.—A. P.

Youth Arrested On Charge Of Cannibalism

SHEIKHUPURA, March 16.

A case of cannibalism is reported from a village near here, as an outcome of which the police of Nankana Sahib have arrested a 24-year old Mahomedan of Tukhtoowalla village, the victim being his sister's four-year old son. The motive of the crime is not known. —A. P.

CONTRACTOR SENTENCED

Found Guilty Of Rash And Negligent Driving

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, March 15.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate, at Kurla, in the case in which G. S. Katdare, a contractor of Vile Parle, stood charged with having caused the death of Pascol Antone Pereria, an old Christian of Kurla, by driving his car (No. X-2441) in a rash and negligent manner on the New Bombay-Agra Road at Kurla in the afternoon of October 6 last.

Mr. Shaik Abdul Hakim, acting police prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. P. P. Tamhane, Advocate, watched the proceedings on behalf of the deceased's son. Mr. P. V. Patil, with Mr. H. K. Nargolkar, appeared for the defence.

The prosecution story was that in the afternoon of October 6 last Pereira, the deceased, was going towards Kurla station to entrain for Dadar, when the accident occurred. The accused, who was returning home from Thana, was alleged to have knocked down and killed the pedestrian in trying to overtake a bullock cart on the new Bombay-Agra Road at Kurla. The victim of the tragedy died on the spot, the base of his skull having been smashed. His right leg was also fractured.

The accused denied the charge.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default four months' rigorous imprisonment.

In passing a sentence of fine only, the Magistrate observed that the accused, being an undergraduate of the University, of Bombay, was a man of position in life. He had taken sufficient care of the victim, after the tragic accident occurred.

THIS WEEK . . . . . .

Grand Gala

"ID"

PROGRAMME

SAROJ

MOVIETONE'S KING OF PICTURES

Startling and blood-curdling Drama of a secret treasure . . . . . which sets the two bandits to fire . . . .

with TENSE SITUATIONS— AEROPLANE'S MYSTERIOUS ARRIVAL . . . . . SENSATION IN THE STEAMER

A SPECIAL NANUBHAI B. DESAI'S SUPER ATTRACTION

MISSAR

KA

KHAJANA

—: GALAXY OF STARS :—

MASTER GANPAT BAKRE

Master NISAR, ZEBUNNISA, JANIBABU, SARDAR AKHTAR, BALABHAI, DULARI (H.M.V.), SHIVRANI, PRABHASHANKAR, SADIKALISHAH—Etc.

Unusual story that will set your imagination swing high in the land of ROMANCE

Directed by: RAJHANS

TIME:— 5-15, 8, 10-45, Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.

TO-DAY:— VASI 'ID' SHOW BEGINS FROM 12 O'Clock.

AT Globe Talkies SANDHURST ROAD.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Fagun Shud 13, 1991
Muslim: Jilhej 11, 1353
Parsi: Meher 12, 1304
Sunrise: 6h 46m
Sunset: 6h 49m
High Tide: 10-33 23-08
Low Tide: 4-49 16-27

WEDNESDAY, March 20

Holi: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, annual prize distribution, Governor presiding, 4-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 21.

Jamshedi Navroz: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.

Domestic Occurrence

BIRTH.

SHERMAN—On the 12th March, at Chamanlal Hospital, Bombay, to Manorama, wife of Gajendranath Gangaprasad Sherman, a daughter.

DEATH

TRINDADE—Mr. A. X. Trindade, Artist, died at 8 p.m., on Saturday (16th instant).

Funeral leaves his residence for St. Michael Church Cemetery, Mahim, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. V. B. Velankar will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

KHOJA SHIA ISNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS

The annual social gathering and prize distribution of the above Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Nassur Cabin, Navroji Hill Dongri.

SOMAVANSHI KSHATRIYA PATHARE SOCIAL UNION

The annual general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the hall of the B. P. C. Institute.

DADAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Council of Management of the above Committee will meet to-day (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ

Pt. Laxmanrao will conduct the Geeta Class in the Laxminarayan Vyayam Shala (near Chinchpokli Station) at 8 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

LECTURES ON HOLI FESTIVAL

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girgaum Back Road Arya Samaj Mandir, well-known Pandits will deliver public lectures on 'Holi Festival.'

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m (S.T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall.

THE NEW MODEL HIGH SCHOOL

The 'Parent's Day celebration' will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Nowroji Hill Gardens adjoining the school, Dongri Street, when Mr Taunton Municipal Commissioner will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

"CYCLES IN NATURE AND FATE OF THE SOUL"

What are cycles? How do they affect our minds and morals? Why use them?

Sunday, March 17th, 6-15 p.m

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees **No Collections**

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Babes in Toyland". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bombay Mail." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Sweet Adeline." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Whoopee". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"42nd Street". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Count of Monte Cristo." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Barrister's Wife." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Misar-ka-Khajana." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Yasmin or Bawafa Ashik". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Vengeance is Mine." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"Comic Cuts". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chu Chin Chow". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m Matinee to-day at 2-15 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Religious Service.* relayed from St. Martin-in-the Fields. London. 8-30 p.m The B. B. C. Orchestra (Section C). conducted by John Ansell, John Morel (Baritone). 9-15 p.m. St. Patrick's Day Programme* An Irish Medley introduced by Lyle Donaghy, Ernest A A Stoneley (Violin); Irish Jigs and Reels James McCafferty (Baritone). Lynn Doyle reading his own story "The Footwarmer." Kathleen Daunt (Mezzo-soprano), with Harp Accompaniment. R. I., O'Mealy (Uillean Pipes). 9-45 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-05 p.m. The Belfast Wireless Orchestra. Leader, Philip Whiteway. Conductor. E. Godfrey Brown. Adelaide Beatti (Soprano). 11 p.m. Sports Talk.* 11-15 p.m. Close down.

*Electrical recording.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

(Wavelength 350.9 31.36 metres.)

9-30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 10-30 a.m. Light music. 11-45 a.m. Orchestral Concert. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel. 1 p.m. Close down.

6-30 p.m. "St. Patrick's Day". An All-Irish Programme. 7 p.m. The Salvation Army Songster Brigade Offer A Service in Song with a Short Address. 8 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Light music. 10-0 p.m. Close down.

SATSANG DISCOURSES

The Secretary of the Radhaswamy Satsang writes: Discourses will be held on the 20th, 21st and 22nd instant at the Satsang assembly which will be held at Gopachar institution compound, Worli.

TARIFF BOARD

In connection with the enquiry into the claims of the Woollen Industry for protection the Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representative of the Government of Punjab at 10-45 a.m. to-morrow (Monday) in the office of the Board in the Town Hall, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oronsay' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 19th instant.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. 'Jeypore' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 p.m. on Monday the 18th instant

THE UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Cycles in Nature and Fate of the Soul" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

The wedding was solemnised on Saturday at the Church of St. Francis Xavier when Mr. Joe A. Mascarenhas of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., led to the altar Miss Victoria Angelica, eldest daughter of Mr. and the late Mrs. L. J. M. Rodrigues.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The Amidah or Eighteen Benedictions will be the subject of study. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

DR. NAIR MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.

The Marble Bust of the late Dr. A. L. Nair, will be unveiled by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, on Tuesday the 19th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the day of his First Anniversary, in the 'Ananda Vihara', in the Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station.

SERIES OF POLITICAL LECTURES

The third discourse on the "Karachi Congress Resolution" will be delivered to-day (Sunday) in the Office Hall of the Dadar District Congress Committee, opposite Dadar Railway Station, (B. B. and C. I. Railway) when Sjt. Charles Mascarenhas will explain further the position of the labour in terms of that resolution.

PARSI CHILDREN'S PUBLIC GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a Parsi Children's gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) when several children from different schools will play games, and give recitations.

KARNATAK SANGH

A meeting of the Karnatak residents of the city convened by representative and influential Karnatak leaders of the city, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Forbes Gujarati Hall, opposite the Amin Nursery, Girgaum Back Road, for the consideration of the question of inviting the next session of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan to Bombay. The Hon. Diwan Bahadur S. T. Kambli will preside.

NATURE STUDY CONFERENCE

The following is to-day's programme (7 a.m. to 11 a.m.) at the Fellowship School. The Nature Study excursion to Matunga Reformatory School Gardens and Villa Parla Natural Vegetation ending with a demonstration lesson to High School Standard III by Mr. G. M. Chakradeo at the Tilak Vidyalaya followed by a discussion.

AIR MAIL POSTAL NOTICE

As the Imperial Airways East-bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 16-3-35 has been further delayed for 24 hours the London-India air mails which were due to be received in Bombay on the 18-3-1935 will be received here and issued for delivery by the Bombay G. P. O. at 3-30 p.m. on the 18-3-1935 in the ordinary course.

The latest hours of posting air mail correspondence for Hyderabad Deccan and Madras at the Bombay G. P. O. will be as shown below:—

Ordinary correspondence 11-30 hours on 18-3-35

Registered correspondence 11-00 hours on 18-3-35.

STOP PRESS

GERMANY'S "PEACE ARMY"

BERLIN, March 16.

A momentous German decision to reintroduce general compulsory military service and form a peace army of 12 army corps of 36 divisions, was announced, in a proclamation issued by Herr Hitler. The sensational declaration was read by Dr. Goebbels to a hastily convened meeting of foreign press representatives at the Propaganda Ministry.

The proclamation justifies the new law on the ground of alleged failure of other Powers to observe the Versailles Treaty, and, particularly, to disarm. A reproachful allusion was made to the prolongation of French military service which was decided on, yesterday.—Reuter.

ITALO-ABYSSINIA AGREEMENT

The agreement in connection with the neutral zone between Italian Africa and Abyssinia has been signed near Gerlogubi. The Abyssinian Commander has requested the delay of twelve days before delimitating the zone, which comprises Uadfug, Ualual, Gerlogubi and Ado.—Reuter.

PATHE

TO-DAY
10 a.m., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
WARNER BROS.' MIGHTY EXTRAVAGANZA OF DRAMA, MELODY & MIRTH

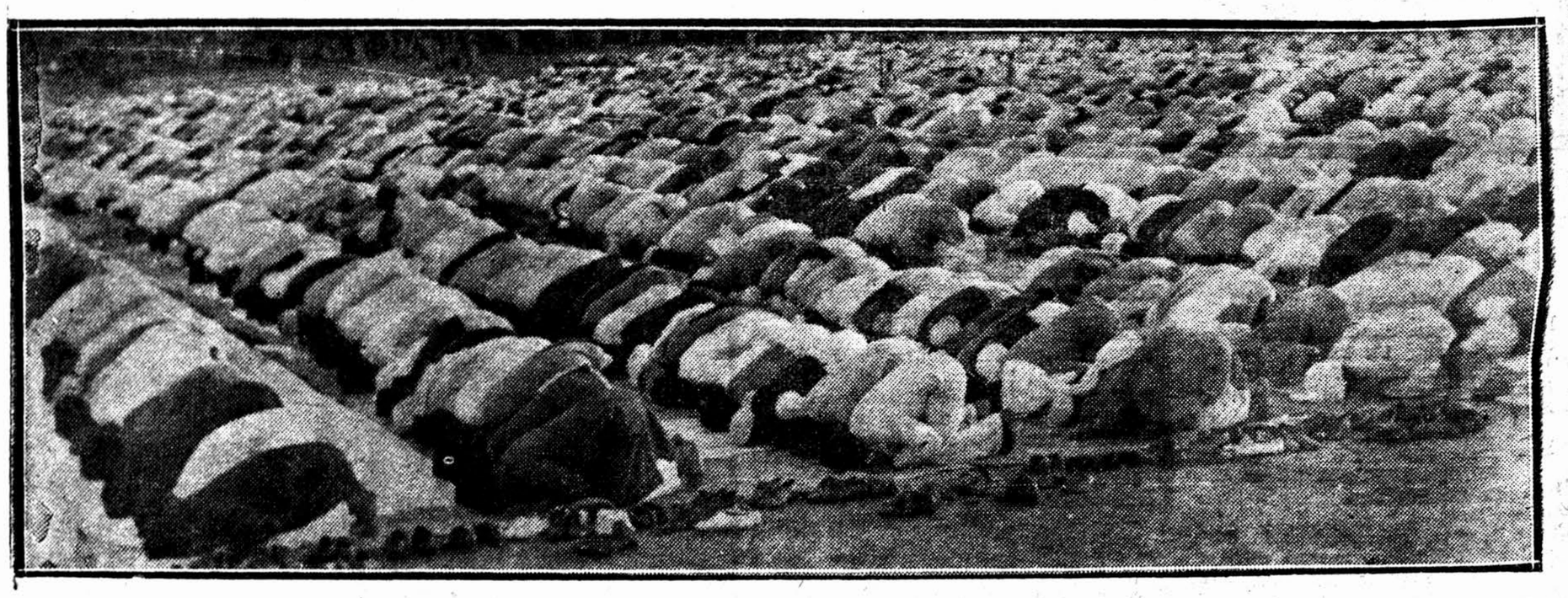
'42nd STREET'

with
DICK POWELL
RUBY KEELER

TO-MORROW
"20 MILLION SWEETHEARTS"
THE FUNNIEST AND FASTEST MUSICAL HIT
with
Dick Powell & Ginger Rogers

Book Now. Phone: 41561.

IDD PRAYERS IN CITY AT AZAD MAIDAN



Mahomedan devotees offering Id prayers at Azad Madan on Saturday morning.

Muslims offering Id prayers in front of the Pydhonie Mosque.

Moulvi Yusuf Isfahani led the Id prayers

ID PRAYERS ON MAIDAN

Musalmans Celebrate Festival With Customary Fervour And Joy

On all available maidans, throughout Bombay, and before big mosques, especially at Mohammadaly Road, the Mohammedans, of Bombay on Saturday observed "Bakri-Id" with prayers followed by festivity.

The biggest gathering as usual was that on the Azad maidan, where nearly 10,000 people belonging to all sects of Shias, Khojas, Bohras and Memons, offered "namaz," and with the devotion and sincerity characteristic of these impressive gatherings.

After the "namaz" was over, Hakim Moulvi Abu Yusuf Aesfhani, the organiser of this prayer, in a stirring appeal, asked Muslims to eschew all evil habits and lead a pure life, obeying the Prophet's 'firmans' and disseminating them.

After an hour's prayers and mutual id-greetings, embracing and shaking of hands, the congregation on the Maidan slowly thinned away.

Among the notables who were seen on the Maidan was the Afghan Consul.

The Idd-ul-zaha celebration of Jamiat Shubban-at-Muslimeen took place in the morning at the Anjuman Islam Hall.

LORRY DASHES AGAINST RESTAURANT FACADE

Boy Injured: Driver Arrested

A motor-lorry belonging to the Star Bakery, which was going along Girgaum Road to Dhobi Talao, on Saturday dashed against the facade of an Irani restaurant at Kandewadi in vain attempt to avoid a boy, who was, however, knocked down and removed to the hospital for treatment. Both the motor-lorry and a portion of the restaurant were damaged.

The driver has been arrested by the Maharbouri Police.

WOMAN BURNT WHILE COOKING

Latchibai Bhimsi was admitted on Saturday morning into the G.T. Hospital for treatment of severe burns received, it is stated, when her sari caught fire while she was cooking food at her residence in Lohar Chawl.

Madame Halide Hanoume Thanks Bai Munnibai

On Wednesday morning Bai Munnibai gave a recital of her music in honour of Halide Edib Hanoume at the Justice Faiz B. Tayebji's residence where she was staying. The same evening Madame Halide sent the following letter to Bai Munnibai:—

"Thank you very much for giving me an hour of joy and beauty. I am happy, India possesses an artist like yourself."

POLICE OFFICERS SUSPENDED

Allegations Against Sergeant And Sub-Inspector Under Inquiry

The Commissioner of police, we understand, has suspended two police officers of the Bombay City Police pending investigations into their conduct.

The officers concerned are Sergeant F. C. Gibbs attached to DeLisle Road Police Station and Sub-Inspector P. P. Deo of Bhoiwada Police Station.

Sub-Inspector Deo is implicated in certain incidents occurred on 8th and 12th February last while Sergeant Gibbs is stated to be involved in certain personal matters.

The Commissioner will pass orders after investigating the allegations.

Further civil estimates issued on Friday show a saving of £881,600 on estimates for the Ministry of Pensions, which represents the progressive natural reduction cost of war pensions.

French Fear Of Surprise German Attack

GOLD FALLS BY 1s. 7½d.

Increasing Nervousness Causes Rush Of Continental Buying

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 15.

The increasing nervousness regarding the maintenance of gold standard by Belgium has caused a rush of Continental buying of the sterling.

Consequently, the sterling made a sharp recovery, the dollar falling from 4.75-3/8 to 4.79-3/4, franc from 72.99 to 72.78 and Belga from 20.37 to 20.59.

The market remains fluctuating widely owing general nervousness. The business in Belgas has been difficult, as evidenced from one month forward rate being nominally 70 centimes discount, and three months 120

As a result of the recovery of the sterling gold fell by 1s 7-1/2d at £7-5 but the buyers were reluctant to commit themselves, owing to the unOcertainty regarding the possible trend of eychanges.

The Stock Exchange is discussing what would be the effect on gold in the event of the disruption of gold bloc.

Well-informed quarters point out that as long as the United States is prepared to pay 35 dollors per ounce, and while the New York-London rate is below five dollars, the price of gold must be over £7.

MALARIA PROBLEM IN CEYLON

London School Of Tropical Medicine Will Give Unstinted Help

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 15.

If Ceylon needs any assistance against malaria epidemic from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, it will be given unstintingly, declares Dr. G. H. Masefield, Chairman of the Ross Institute and Industrial Advisory Committee, in a report of the work of the Committee.

Dr. Masefield adds, "If Ceylon will carry out practical methods of the kind that the scientific officers of the Ross institute would advise the Island would never make better a investment."

The report mentions that Sir Ronald Ross in 1926 forecast that a serious epidemic was propable in Ceylon, while in 1928 Col. Clemesha foretold almost exactly what had occurred.

GREEK MINISTERS OFFER TO RESIGN

Premier Tsaldaris May Reshuffle Cabinet

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ATHENS, March 15.

All Greek ministers offered to resign to enable Premier Tsaldaris to re-shuffle the Cabinet with a view to strengthening the Government.

The Senate, containing a Majority, of Venizelists will be suppressed.

The elections to the Chamber are postponed until Government programme is completed.

The court Martial of officers arrested in connection with the rebellion will be opened on March 18. Curfew order has now been rescinded in most of the regions.

Out To Survive "Fierce Headlong Onslaught"

Radical Party To Strengthen Flandin's Hands In His Military Plans

(Special Cable)

PARIS, March 15.

The French Radical Party has decided to vote with Government, thus ensuring victory for M. Flandin on the question of two year's military service.

"SURPRISE ATTACK"

M. Fabry, President of the Army Commission, speaking in personal capacity, referred to Germany's re-armament, and said it might be necessary to extend the term of military service to three years. Germany's whole aim, he said, was a surprise attack.

Continuing, he said, France's existence was at stake. They must survive a fierce, headlong onslaught, which might occur to-morrow.

An earlier cable from Paris stated:—

Government announced in Parliament this afternoon that the period of military services would be increased from a year to 18 months for recruits to be called up in April, and to two years for those to be called up in October next and the following four years.

It was also announced that a Bill would be tabled in the Chamber providing for a progressive reduction in the age for conscription from 21 to 20 and an increase in the enlistment of professional soldiers.

It is emphasised that these measures do not increase the normal strength of 230,000 men of the French army, but are designed to fill up the gap due to the war years, which will otherwise reduce the army to 118,000 in 1940.

Government's declaration says that French effectives cannot be allowed to fall at a moment when German effectives have been considerably increased by unilateral decision, in which the French Government do not acquiesce any more than the British Government. It concludes appealing to the patriotism of Parliament and says that France maintains armaments only in a proportion necessary to defend peace, maintain security and discourage the aggressor.

After the debate on Military Service Bill, the Chamber passed a vote of confidence Government by 354 votes to 210.

CABINET CRISIS IN NORWAY

Liberal Govt. Resigns Following Defeat Of Storting

OSLO, March 15.

The Liberal Government resigned following the defeat of M. Storting by 94 votes to 55.

The crisis arose on the Labour Party's demand for increased expenditure to relieve unemployment, the Cabinet opposing any proposals necessitating higher taxation.

The Labour Party is forming a new Government with the Nygaardsvold, as President, and M. Storting as the Prime Minister. —Reuter.

ITALY AIMS FOR PEACE

No Intention Of Disturbing Yugoslavia's Development

BELGRADE, March 15.

A statement which may mark the end of one of the most delicate problems in the Balkans was made by the new Italian minister Count Dicampallo, when presenting letters of credence to Prince Regent Paul.

He said that Italy has no intention of disturbing Yugoslavia's development or territorial integrity, but henceforth would aim at "cordial and concrete collaboration."

Statement Welcomed.

Count Dicampallo's statement is welcomed in official quarters in London, particularly as coming on the eve of the talks at Berlin, Moscow and Warsaw.

It appears to indicate the smoothing of path towards a settlement in the central Europe.

The cordial welcoue is also extended at Paris where this statement is regarded as of the utmost diplomatic importance.

JAMNADAS MEHTA IN LONDON

Addresses Meetings Protesting Against India Bill

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, March 15.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, who came to London after the I. L. O. meeting at Geneva, is leaving on March 18. He is sailing for India from Genoa on March 28.

During his five weeks' stay in London he addressed several meetings protesting against the India Bill.

He had also beein in consultation with the officials of the T.U.C., and the Labour Parliamentary committee dealing with India in order to discuss with them and suggest to them lines along which amendments for the benefit of workers in India might go.

A report from Tankhalain, Baroda State, states that four people were killed by dacoits, amed with rifles and axes, in the course of a fight. The dacoits escaped with some booty.

32 ZAMINDARS ARRESTED

Sequel To Land-Division Dispute In Lahore Dist.

LAHORE, (By Mail).

Apprehending a breach of peace the police of Kahna Kachha arrested yesterday thirty-two zamindars of Kalloke, a village in Lahore District, under sections 107|151 Cr. C.P.

It is stated that the Punjab Co-operative Department, according to their scheme of consolidating scattered holdings and thereby helping the zamindars, took possession of the scattered holdings of certain zamindars of the village of Kalloke and later divided the land proportionately. Some of the zamindars did not approve of the redistribution and they demanded back their original plots of land.

The tension among the zamindars became intensified, when the original owner of certain plot attacked four zamindars, to whom possession of the land had been given under the new alignment. As a result of this, three persons were seriously injured. Some others involved in the scheme were also showing unwillingness to accept the allotted lands and they wanted back their original holdings. Breach of the peace being apprehended at any moment, the police took into custody 32 zamindars while they were said to be on point of enjoying in fighting.

The zamindars were later produced before a magistrate who ordered their release on executing bonds of Rs. 1,000 each.—A.P.

Hyderabad State's New Police Chief

LUCKNOW, March 16.

It is now officially confirmed that Mr. S. T. Hollins, C. I. E., I. P. S., Inspector-General of Police, United Provinces, is proceeding to Hyderabad State as Director-General of Police in July next.

Mr. Hollins will be succeeded by Mr. R. A. Horton, C. I. E., I. P. S., as Inspector-General of Police in the United Provinces.—A. P.

BOY KING OF SIAM

Formal Accession Notified Through Delegation

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CAUX (Switzerland), Mar. 16.

Ananda, the boy king of Siam, this morning, formally notified his accession by the Siamese delegation "en route" to home, after negotiations with ex-King Prajadhipok. Dressed in a sking suit, and hatless, Ananda and his mother met the delegation at the station at this winter sport resort. Ananda, like a happy school boy, was not self-conscious. and exchanged thendly greetings with the delegates without ceremony.

Queen Of Denmark Taken Ill

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

STOCKHOLM, March 16.

Queen Alexandrine of Denmark, who arrived yesterday, in connection with the royal betrothal was taken suddenly ill to-day and rushed to hospital, where operation was successfully performed. The King of Denmark has arranged to leave Copenhagen for Stockholm immediately.

COMMENTS CRITICAL and CYNICAL

By N. J.

Matrimony is not an unmixed evil, a friend tells me,—what one might lose in one's liberty, one gains in an added subtlety! Learning to 'manage your man' is a sort of practice in Pelmanism. It makes you all-round better and a 'go-getter' and so on.

THE BACHELORS' BRIGADE.

For myself I refuse to be misled by my egregious friend. I belong to the redoubtable brigade of old bachelors—(cynic should always remain single—or are left so!)—and in a world where bachelorhood is finding itself in the doldrums, it is for us veterans to 'hold the fortress'. I have always wondered why a bachelor should be looked askance in the present day world. He might not be the salt of the earth, but he forms the spice of society!—Scheming mothers always try to hook, him, impecunious fathers to "touch him, and unsuccessful spinsters to 'hope' for him. And though thus he might ultimately sink into a solitary grave unwept, unhonoured and unsung' (by an ungrateful progeny!), while he lives, he remains an object of everlasting interest to friends and foes alike. If frequently malicious tongues try to breath scandal upon his innocent head, he soon develops the duck's back, the adder's ears and the Nelsonian blind eye, which carry him unscathed through the 'sturm und Drang' of life!

* * * *

A LAMENT.

And yet an unthinking world,—where a Malthus seems to be as good as unborn,—delights in hating and hunting this man of many virtues. The game of 'bachelor-baiting' is just at present in full swing in Europe. Il Duce has made it a creed of his crusade, and mass-weddings and free honey-moons seem to be the order of the day in Italy as well as in Germany. Der Fuhrer himself, however, is paradoxically a bachelor still, and while he remains thus, I shall always entertain a sneeking note of regard for him.

An imperialist press is fond of dinner it into our ears that England remains the last home of liberty. I admit it 'debonne grace', in so far as it relates to the bachelor's liberty. It cannot be otherwise where the future sovereign yet belongs to the 'Old Brigade' unmindful of the fact that his younger brothers are stealing matrimonial marches upon him. He is a true-blue prince among bachelors and perhaps the only bachelor among princes!

OUR MATRIMONIAL MUSSOLINIS.

In India of course bachelorship has always been at a discount,—her three hundred and fifty million souls are evidence enough,—and a bachelor, alas! is generally viewed as a big bad wolf!—The propagation of the spicies is for the Hindus, a sacramental duty and woe unto the son-less! He is doomed to rot in Hades eternally starving and forever thirsting!—one would have thought therefore that no further stimulus was necessary to the wedlocking institution. But apparently there are people in this land who want to out-Mussolini Mussolini. There seems to be a community in Ahmedabad called the 'Desh Dishawal Vanik,' whose Mahajan is reported to have passed,—tell it not in Gath,—a resolution proposing that all spinsters over the age of eleven shall be taxed to the tune of Rupee one per capita per month! !—And while the going is good, Sir James Grigg might as well benefit from it.

* * * *

FEAST OF SPORTS.

We have had a feast of sport during the last two weeks: The Western India Tennis Tournament, the Ladies Hockey Match, the Indo-Yugoslavian Tennis Matches and last—and also what seems to be the least—relished, the Inter-provincial Cricket Final for the Ranji Trophy. I congratulate Bombay on its splendid victory. The match, unfortunately fell flat there is no denying it. The stands were too loud in their emptiness to politely cover the shame of failure. This was the opening year, Bombay had her home-team playing, the visitors before coming here have won renown by vanquishing far stronger teams, and yet there was not the least interest much less enthusiasm evinced. The public of Bombay have indeed lowered their flag as sportsmen!

The reasons are not far to seek. We have been too long fed on communal cricket, to have a taste for any other fare. The communal quadrangular tournament is far more favourite with Bombay, because it pampers to one's sectarian passions. There were many people who regretted the resumption of the Qradrangular matches last year. It was really most ill-advised, especially when the Inter-provincial matches were to be inaugurated this very year. The start of the latter ought to have sounded the final death-knell of the former, instead it was given a fresh lease of life.

The result is to say the least, extremely regrettable. Bombay has had its cricket fill—who cares now for the Ranji Trophy?—Thus the Inter-provincial final has had a still birth. The lessons to be drawn are too obvious to mention. If the tree of cricket is to grow to its full height, this communal watering must peremptorily cease. Let us keep Indian sport—at any rate, clean and catholic. What religion has served, let sport unite—the common humanity of man!

SATURDAY NIGHTS.

A devout Christian weekly vigorously protests against the utilisation of Saturday nights for social revelries which often continue into the early hours of The Lord's Day, It is indeed a sight for the Gods," it says, "to see men in semi suits and women in chic dresses entering the House of God" (straight from the Dance Hall). The cynic might reply that the Gods ought to be pretty thankful indeed, for such a sight!—Saturday night programmes may perhaps be traced to the Roman festival of Saturnalia. They have thus their roots in hoary antiquity, not to speak of our modern social necessity. What time indeed is more appropriate than the end of a weary week to unloose 'the light fantastic toe' and have a go?—I am afraid all pious protestation to the contrary will be of little avail. Our religious minded friend can, however, take consolation in the thought that Saturday nights provide a sort of safety-valve to keep The Lord's Day free from un-Christian mischief. A night spent in the worship of Bacchus and Euphrosyne, generally leaves one too limp and lifeless the next day to do anything worse than lying in the arms of Morpheus!—And what is better? sez I.—One might not be able to attend the Holy Mass but neither can one engage in any unholy mess. Let Saturday nights therefore get the thanks for the negative virtues of the next day—of Christians and non-Christians alike.

AND "THE SATURDAY REVIEW."

From the innocent merry-makings of Saturday nights to the mischievous scurrilities of the "Saturday Review" is no doubt a far cry. But in its latest issue the notorious die-hard organ excels itself by referring to Mr. Jinnah as "the miserable little Mahommedan lawyer Jainah (sic)" and to Mahatma Gandhi as "the little-black golli-wog Gandhi." Personally I feel merely amused at this abuse. One should not really take this vilification too seriously. Thanks to the Beavermere press British journalism has lost much of its probity dignity and reputation for fair-play, and unitings like these are bound soon to complete the process. The "Saturday Review" seems to be an obvious storehouse of choice Billingsgate and one might as well go to it to improve one's vocabulary in that line, as to the fish-market proper.

The "miserable little lawyer Jainah" has once matched his strength with the Empire's strong-man Lord Willingdon himself, and history has not certainly waited for the "Saturday Reviewer", to give its verdict on Mahatma Gandhi.

AN AGE OF RECORDS.

This is said to be an age of records. Everybody seems to be out to "break" somebody else's something,—from our local knee-bending hero to Messrs. Scott and Black, the holders of the Australian Air Trophy. Sir Malcom Campbell is trying to beat himself on the Daytona Beach—of course in the metaphysical sense. Prodigious is man's vanity, and amazing are the avenues of its satisfaction. Our gods of weather seem also to want to have a hand in it,—doubtless piqued by the publicity given to puny mortals. Two months back they sent us shivering to our great-coats with a temperature of 53.1 deg. which remains the present cold record for Bombay.

Last Sunday they made us strip to the skin with the other extreme record of 100.7 deg. The highest previous record was registered as far back as 1857. Now that it has won the meterological championship at both the ends, we hope. Nature will rest content on its oars for a long time to come. Hot is the outlook otherwise! And so Au Revoir!

P. E. N. CLUB, INDIA

Annual General Meeting

The first annual general meeting of the P. E. N. Club in India was held on Thursday at the Hill Crest, Pedder Road, Bombay. On the proposal of Mr. R. P. Masani seconded by Prof. A. A. A. Faizee, Madame Sophia Wadia took the chair. On the proposal of Mr. R. B. Paymaster seconded by Mr. Kanyalal H. Vakil the members of the Managing Committee were elected. The Committee now consists of:—.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, President.

Ramananda Chatterjee, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Presidents.

Kishansinh Chavda, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Prof. N. K. Bhagvat, Prof. A. A. A. Fyzee, Divan Bahadur K. M. Zaveri, R. P. Masani and Madame Sophia Wadia, Organizers.

It was unanimously decided to raise the entrance fee and annual dues for membership from Re. 1 each to Rs. 5 for the entrance fee and Rs. 3 for annual dues. The meeting accepted the invitation from the Barcelona P. E. N. Club for the annual international gathering of all the P. E. N. Clubs to be held at the end of May next in Barcelona (Spain). Two delegates are to go from India, and the meeting elected Madame Sophia Wadia as one of them. The future work of the P. E. N. Club in India was discussed, and very soon periodic gatherings will be organized; they will take place alternately at the residence of different members at which literary subjects will come up for discussion.

After the annual meeting Madame Sophia Wadia was "At Home" to the members.

"WRITTEN IN GOOD FAITH"

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March 16.

Baroda City First Class Magistrate Chaturbhai Patel delivered judgment to-day in two 'marfata' cases in which two Station-masters of Nada and Chhotaudepur, Gaekwar Baroda State Railway, filed complaint against Chimanlal Desai Dabhoiwala for defamation under Section 369, Local Penal Code.

Acquitting the accused in both the cases, the judge remarked that the publication of criticism in the weekly "Navgujerat" was for public good bringing questions of taking 'marfat' to the public notice and public worker Chimanlal wrote criticism in good faith for bringing such anomalies to the notice of the higher authorities.

PRESIDENTSHIP OF HINDI CONFERENCE

Indore Deputation For Wardha

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, March 16.

The Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India 'Hindi Sahitya Sammelan,' has received a letter from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya expressing his inability to accept presidentship of the Hindi Conference to be held in Indore City during Easter, in view of Panditji's projected trip to England.

An influential deputation has proceeded to Wardha to secure Mahatmaji's acceptance of the presidentship of the Conference.

Babu Rajendra Prasad will, it is expected, preside over the Script (Lipi) Conference.

"I GUARDED KINGS"

Lord Birkenhead Defies The Irish Gunmen

Michael Collins's Tragic Confession

By Ex-Inspector HAROLD BRUST, (Late of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard).

CHAPTER VI

The late Lord Birkenhead is certain of a place in history as one of the greatest of all the Lord Chancellors of England. Even his political opponents admit his brilliance

Perhaps on account of the manner in which he rallied to the side of Sir Edward Carson in the days before the war, when the Home Rule Bill of Mr. Asquith affronted the Unionists, he was regarded by many as something of a swashbuckler. That episode in his life earned for him the title of "Galloper Smith" —he "galloped" to the side of Sir Edward Carson, men, said.

Events since then must have modified that estimate of his character, but whatever may be the judgment of history of "F. E.", "Galloper Smith" or Lord Birkenhead, whichever name sounds most suitable to his great personality, no one who knows him will deny him the respect due to an exceptionally brave man.

"Saints", Mr. Bernard Shaw tells us, "are uncomfortable people to live with". And of brave men their appointed guardians can say they are uncomfortable charges for whom to undertake responsibility. But sometimes personal courage excites the admiration of enemies to such a degree as to provide safety. Such was the case of Lord Birkenhead within my own experience. I speak as one who was once his official guardian.

During the extreme height of the Irish Sinn Fein terror I was instructed by my Chief to accompany Lord Birkenhead on a special mission to Dublin.

Birkenhead's Courage

Every officer of Scotland Yard's Special Department knew perfectly well how thoroughly Lord Birkenhead was hated by the Sinn Feiners. I do not mind admitting that when I received my instructions I looked upon them as a sort of death warrant.

Before I joined him to set out for Ireland, I remember examining my service revolver, which was loaded fully, and wondering how many gunmen I would account for before I fell.

It must be remembered that this was a time when the assassination of British Officers in Ireland was almost a daily occurrence. If the comparatively small fry were worth murdering, how much more so a man whom the majority of the Sinn Feiners looked upon as an arch enemy?

It was customary in those days for important personages to take devious routes when travelling to Ireland. Lord Birkenhead refused utterly to do anything of the sort and travelled to Dublin by the quickest route—just as an ordinary passenger might.

I admit that I breathed a sigh of relef when we reached our hotel in safety.

It was customary in those days also for officials to travel to and from Dublin Castle or the Vice-Regal Lodge in armoured cars.

Lord Birkenhead utterly refused this precautionary measure! He travelled either in ordinary motor cars or he walked!

Frankly I wondered whether or not he was deliberately tempting the gunmen

Under Sentence Of Death

One evening Lord Birkenhead was closetted with the Chief Secretary. I was sitting in my room at the hotel, having been relieved for the time being from duty by officers of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The door was suddenly flung open and a man labouring under intense excitement stood before me.

I gripped my pistol and confronted the stranger.

"What do you want?" I demanded.

"Whisht!" he whispered, finger to lips. "I'm no Sinn Feiner—though they think I am. I've come to do you a good turn. Get the 'Galloper' out of Dublin before to-morrow night or he's a dead man."

The Irish Republican Brotherhood I knew to be the inner power behind Sinn Fein. From the Counsels of the Brotherhood emanated all the terrorist action. The Brotherhood decreed who was to die and the decrees of the Brotherhood were invariably carried out.

The bald statement was alarming.

"Who are you?" I asked.

"Never mind that", replied my mysterious visitor. "I am a friend of England. Let that be sufficient."

"Then", I replied, "come with me to the Police Station and give what information you have."

"Not on your sweet life!" retorted the other.

He made a dash from the room and the next second was gone.

I followed him, but I had no chance to catch up. Before I had reached the hall of the hotel he had disappeared. No hotel servant would admit that he had seen him. The terror was very effective in those days in Ireland!

I hurried round to the Headquarters of the Dublin Metropolitan Police and saw the Chief. He admitted frankly that he thought the warning was serious.

But, he said, provided I could persuade Lord Birkenhead to use armoured cars and subject himself to complete protection, he would probably be able to defeat the designs of the gunmen.

I laid the facts before Lord Birkenhead. He listened quietly to what I had to say.

At the end of my report he smiled grimly.

"Thank you", he said—but he would promise nothing.

The following day he had to visit the Vice-Regal Lodge. An armoured car was waiting. He waved it aside.

"I don't want any of this business", he said. "I am rather late so I will ride, but get me an ordinary car for Heaven's sake."

I obtained one and rode off with him, gripping my gun, and hoped for the best while fearing the worst.

He remained at the Lodge several hours. Outside were all sorts and conditions of Irishmen, and many of them had suspicious-looking bulges in their right-hand jacket pockets. But it was impossible to arrest every Irishman in Dublin.

A Walk Across Phoenix Park

I had a car waiting for Lord Birkenhead. When he emerged at last he gave me a shock.

"I am going to walk!" he said. And he set off on foot across Phoenix Park! After a time he stopped and turned to me.

"This is the place", he said with a grin, "where Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were assassinated!"

I shuddered. I had noticed three men following at some little distance. I kept watching them.

He emerged from the Park and walked in the direction of his hotel. The streets were filled with loungers. As Lord Birkenhead passed, a conspicuous figure, smoking his big cigar, I saw some of them nudge each other and whisper together.

Near Shelbourne Hotel he paused to look in the window of a bookseller's shop. I stopped, of course.

Lord Birkenhead entered the shop. The three men who had followed at a distance came up and stood outside.

I wondered what would happen next. With my finger tensed on the trigger of my gun I waited.

Presently Lord Birkenhead came out carrying a parcel under his arm.

He paused for a moment, lit a new cigar and nonchallantly strolled along towards his hotel. With me behind he arrived safely, entered the restaurant and ordered a substantial lunch. The danger was over!

When the Chief of the Dublin Constabulary learnt that we had returned afoot, he admitted to me that he was amazed we had not been murdered.

But I had marked those three men down. I could recognise them again out of hundreds, and I did see them again

Months later I was on duty outside the Grosvenor Hotel where Mr. de Valera was staying in London. He had come to discuss a settlement with Mr. Lloyd George. Near me were two men whom I recognised at once as two of the three who had followed Lord Birkenhead and myself across Phoenix Park

I knew that for one of them a warrant lay at Scotland Yard charging him with the murder of two British officers, but that was at present a 'dead' document, for they had been granted safe conduct by the terms of the Peace Mission.

The two came up to me and the 'wanted' man spoke.

"Well, Inspector Brust!" he said. "How is 'Galloper' Smith?"

I replied that he was all right.

"I wonder if you realise", he rejoined, "how near both he and you were to Kingdom Come the morning you walked across the Park from the Vice-Regal Lodge. Let me tell you this. We were instructed to despatch him—and you if necessary. If you had used an armoured car or even the ordinary guard your numbers were up. But when we saw the 'Galloper' walk along without a tremor, though he knew what he was up against, we couldn't do otherwise but respect his bravery."

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 37.)

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Aids To Memory Development

BY KISHOR LOTWALLA

Interest, Close Observant Study, Spaced Or Unspaced Repetitions And Avoidance Of Mental Strain Are Effective Means Of Improving Memory.

How often does one come across instances where bad memory has been the cause of great inconvenience and trouble, has led to frustration of well-thought out plans, or, in the case of students to heart breaking and nerve-wrecking failures in the examination? Yet, a little attention to and study of his peculiar phenomenon of mind will considerably avoid the usual consequences one has to suffer as a result of forgetting this or that. No one can deny the importance of memory in the every day life of a person and hence a clear conception as to how one's memory can be developed to great advantage is absolutely essential for attaining success.

Few people realise that memory is one of these mental operations which is very much susceptible to discipline and improvement. A man gifted with a good memory so often elicits admiration from his friends who are generally prone to forgetfullness, but people like him, who consider themselves unlucky in not being similarly endowed, are little aware of the fact that even with a little effort, they can bring about a marked improvement in their memory, not only to their own delight and surprise, but also to the satisfaction of others. In fact, the fundamental rules of retaining one's memory are so vitally necessary that they should be taught, particularly to young boys, as it is in youth that the mind can be more readily improved, or to be technical, when the mind is in a receptive state and takes in with comparative ease external impressions.

Recognition

Memory does not need any particular effort on the part of an individual, in as much as it is the immediate reproduction of what has been learnt before. Thus, for instance, if a question is put to two persons, one of whom knows the answer and the other has to work it out, the former has merely to recall what he has previously learnt, whereas the latter has to exert his thinking capacity in order to give a reply to the question. However, merely the process of recalling is *not* enough; we often recall the name of a person correctly but still are in doubt whether it is correct. Hence recalling has to be supplemented by recognition. A name or a thing must be both recalled and recognised. Both are interdependent.

The "memory span" or the capacity of a person to retain a certain number of things, differs with different persons. The best way to illustrate the retaining capacity of different individuals is to test it by presenting to them once or twice a list of numbers with varying digits and ascertain how many of them can repeat them with the least number of errors. Thus, it has been found that with an increase in age the retaining power of individuals increases though not always proportionately. The best way to retain in mind is repetition or reciting to oneself of the matter to be memorized. Naturally, a longer matter requires a greater number of repetitions than one which is short. It usually happens that when there is too much matter to be grasped, a process of inhibition sets in, thus hampering the progress of memorizing. What actually happens is that with each successive portion of the matter to be memorized, the hold over the first portion gradually gets less and less with the result that when the end is within sight, the beginning is competely blotted out from mind. To overcome this inhibitory effect, the number of repetitions have to be increased until such time that a firm grip over the whole matter is obtained.

Association

Whenever long passages or a large number of things have to be remembered, it is most useful to look for some of the characteristic features or obvious marks in them, and also to discern connections, associations and interdependence between one passage or one thing and the other. To demonstrate the effect of observation and search for connections and inter-dependence, attempt to memorize the following nine words, so that when the first word is given, the rest can be recalled without the slightest difficulty. The words are:—PICTURE, FRAME, ANIMAL, BLACK, CAT, GALLERY, STATUE MARBLE, WHITE.

The instance is, of course, elementary, but it is only to show that what may be seemingly impossible at the outset can be easily mastered provided the right method is followed. No hard and fast rules have been framed to enable an individual to look for combinations. It is for the learner himself to hit upon devices which he thinks will aid him in searching for familiar, meaningful or somehow characteristic combinations. Thus, the first important principle of "speeding up" the process of memory and economising time and effort, is careful study, an attempt to find significant relationships and prominent features of facts to be studied and constant repetitions of them. When a matter has been repeated over and over again, the original relationships, which first helped one to remember it, tend to drop out and thereafter it becomes strongly established in mind. Another benefit which repetition, as contrasted with continued re-reading, confers is that in the former the learner has a definite objective in mind, namely to recite what has been just read, thus increasing the enthusiasm for work and creating interest for it.

Spaced Readings

Regarding repetitions it has often been pointed out by psychologists that spaced repetitions are more useful and give better results than unspaced. What "spaced" and "unspaced" exactly mean is that in the former, repetitions are continued at intervals of, say, a few hours or even a day in some cases, whereas in the latter the learner perseveres until the whole has been thoroughly learned. A number of experiments carried out, to demonstrate the effectiveness of spaced and unspaced repetitions, show very divergent results, thereby making it impossible to lay down a cast iron rule about them. On the whole, however, the experiments reveal that a sufficiently long interval between readings have given the largest amount of economy in memorizing. The duration of interval between readings, so as to ensure the maximum of economy, has to be worked out by the learner himself. Generally, the number of readings decrease, as the interval increases, though this should not create an impression that the larger the interval, the greater is the economy of time spent in study. A stage is reached when the improvement by a longer interval will be nil. This stage then indicates that the interval has been long enough to lead to any further economy of time.

As in the case of spaced and unspaced repetitions, there is no agreement among psychologists, as to whole and part learning. Is it profitable to go steadily through a whole lesson till it has been completed or to go through it in parts and study each one of them thoroughly before the next is attempted. Results of experiments conducted in this respect are unmistakably in favour of whole learning, though to a layman it would appear that the part method should indubitably score over the whole. In some experiments the part method has shown a distinct advantage, whereas in a few others, the differences in the economy of time between partial and whole method have not been so marked.

It may seem curious that psychology has not succeeded in giving a set of rules for economy in memory which are above contradiction, but while the science has not so developed, it has given us certain factors of advantage which, with a little modification to suit different individuals, can be utilized with surprising success.

Avoid Strain

One important 'tip' to those who are really bent upon improving their memory is that serious mental activity should be avoided immediately after studying. The brain is subject to strain and fatigue as much as our bodily muscles. This "physiological" aspect of brain has very much to do with the fixation of what may have been learnt. For this reason spaced learning is infinitely better than unspaced. The process of consolidation that generally follows active learning should not be interfered with by serious activity of the same or different type. Such activity has a retroactive effect and can only lead to the obliteration of all that is previously learnt. The best course is to let oneself "go flop."

To sum up then, interest, close observant study, spaced or unspaced repetitions, part or whole learning (it is for the individual to determine which suits him most) and avoidance of mental strain fallowing serious work, are the best means to attain an improved memory.

Lovely Kashmir

Land Of Enchanting Hills, Crystal Clear Lakes, Colourful Gardens And Quaint House-Boats

(By "Nargis")

To read about beautiful Kashmir and actually to see it are two different things wide apart. There is much to write and describe about, and I think it is hardly possible for me to do it. Besides, I don't think any pen could really do justice in describing the lovely natural setting which Kashmir is famous for all the world over. However, I shall endeavour to give some idea of the place as I saw it.

Let me start from going up to Kashmir. I went via Jammu, along the Banihal Road. The road was quite good, but with many twists and turns. On the way, there were some interesting temples.

Arriving in Kashmir, at dusk, one could not see much. Next day, I went to the Annual Exhibition, which was interesting, and saw all the products of the land, prominent among those being wood, such as, Walnut, Chestnut, Chinar, Poplar and Willow.

HOUSE-BOATS

To stay at a hotel while on holiday in Kashmir seems most unromantic. So we got a lovely house-boat. One can visit many places in a house-boat, but we were a bit unfortunate and could not go to many lakes owing to the scarcity of water. I believe it was unusually dry. We went to Harwann lake, where there are also the city water works. The lake itself was absolutely dry. A very strange sight indeed! People living there said they have never seen the lake in such a condition before

We anchored in Gagribal, one of the corners in the famous Dal Lake where the water is supposed to be the clearest. Even here, there was hardly any water, but still it was all very beautiful. One could also easily bathe here, but it was too cold for us. Another beautiful lake is the Manasbal Lake, which has hills on one side, and a view of the ruins of a fine Mughal

"Nargis" the Author.

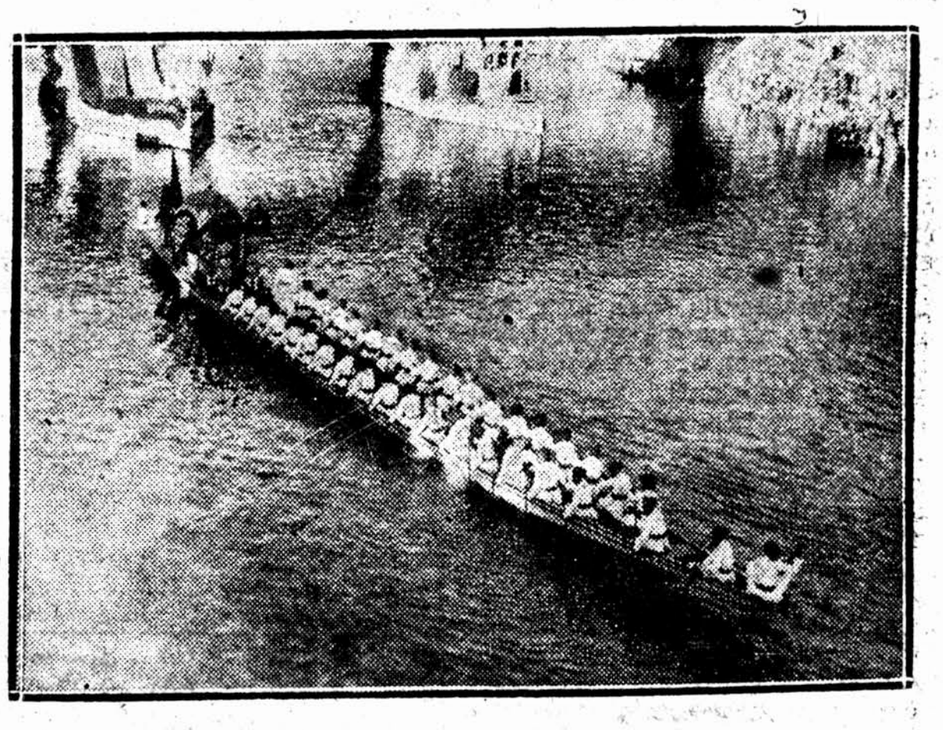
garden on the other. It is really a lovely spot. Another is the Wular Lake, the largest lake in Kashmir. To get there by house-boat, it takes about two days from Srinagar.

MUGHAL GARDENS

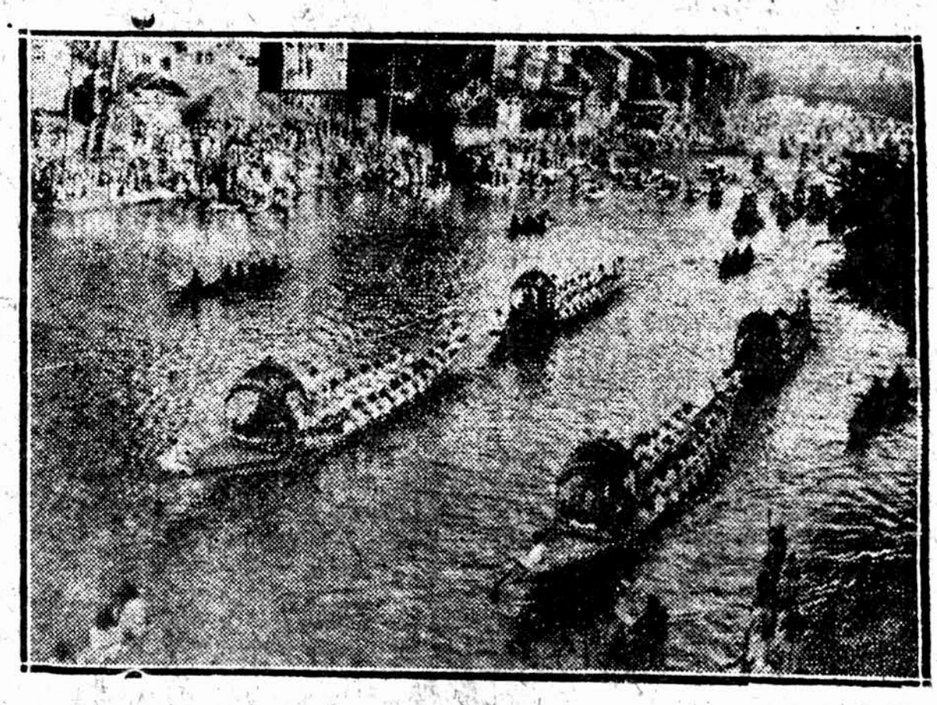
Now I come to the wonderful Mughal gardens. There is the Shalimar garden which used to be the favourite retreat of Jehangir, the famous Mughal Emperor. It was built for his beloved Noor-Jehan, with whom he passed his summer months. It is a magnificent garden surrounded by majestic Chinar trees and wonderful avenues with gushing fountains all over the place. On the terrace of the house, there is a pavillion where the ladies of the Mughal harem used to assemble for amusements. One of the other famous gardens we visited was Chasma-Shahi. This garden was laid out by the Emperor Shah-Jehan. One gets a marvellous view of the Dal Lake from there, also a view of the present ruler's palace, which is quite new in construction. Nishat Bagh is another really glorious

Post of the Khyber Pass.

Masjid was built by the Empress Noor-Jehan on the bank of the river Jhelum. Further up the river is the famous dome called Badshah's-Dome. This monument, however, is stated to have been there from the time Budhism was prevailing in India. A temple, which one can see from



H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's boat in which he is seen seated at extreme left.



The Maharaja's police patrol going before him on the day of His Highness's birthday procession.

ACHABAL GARDEN

garden with terraces, cascades, and fountains surrounded by beautiful lawns and flower beds and stately cyprus trees and has been made the theme of their songs by many poets.

MOSQUES AND TEMPLES.

It is known that Kashmir has many famous mosques and temples. We visited a few. Pather any point of Srinagar is the one which Shankaracharya built on a hill called Takht-i-Suleman. It is kept illuminated all night long. A big fair is held there annually on the Rakhi-Day.

The Jama-e-Masjid is a beautiful old mosque which has been destroyed by fire twice and reconstructed. Emperor Jehangir was the last to reconstruct it.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 34)

ORTHODOXY: AND JAINS: :

Blind Conformity To Custom Has Engenderd Stagnation, Hypocrisy And Decay

(By CHAMANLAL J. SHAH, M.A.)

People who are old or middle-aged tend to look on youth as a delightful hazy condition similar to that produced by a glass or two of some intoxicant and its ideas as sparkling and light as the conversation of a person in that pleasant state. He is listened to politely, but rarely with any seriousness. Youth is regarded as a "phase", a state whose very essence is temporary and the ideas that are expressed in that phase are not looked on as partaking of any objective validity. They are temporary and subjective. They will be replaced by the mature ideas of middle-age.

This is how the middle-aged look at youth. To them truth once arrived at in a man's mind can be locked up in a box and safely trusted to remain there in the same condition for ever. This sense of rock-like validity of their own universe is like the equally strong conviction of the boy of ten about his universe, which is governed by laws of magic and tabu, and which the orthodox would not think of accepting in the wildest of their dyspeptic dreams.

To argue a little further, if youth and immaturity are considered as phases, why not maturity and middle-age? Because an idea is the product of maturity, it is not necessarily true, nor, is it necessarily untrue because an idea is the product of immaturity. If youth is unbalanced and distorted, so may be old-age—perhaps in a different way. Is it not too drastic to assume that a young idea could not have a more satisfactory rational basis than one that is middle-aged?

SCHOOL-BOY PSYCHOLOGY.

What actually happens is this: once a principle or a particular code of life is accepted, a taboo gradually sets in guarding it against assaults. All such generalised beliefs, current or historical, are taken as gospel truth. That is why every new thought in our country is considered as either unsocial or irreligious. Just imagine the great fuss we are making about such problems of obvious social utility, as widow re-mariage, intercaste or communal marriages, the prohibition of child-marriage in this most progressive of all centuries, leaving aside the most vital matters of the code of behaviour between the sexes in which the West is interested.

Is it not a pity of pities that the force of legislature should be required to restrain early marriages to remove untouchability, to prevent abduction of children and their so-called voluntary initiation to the order of priesthood and many other such measures of great social importance. Just imagine the stronghold of Orthodoxy that is content to do as their fathers did before them, looking for no fresh opportunities, intent only on holding their position. That is why orthodox people so exactly resemble the schoolboy who is constantly looking up the answer at the end of the book and cooks all his sums to fit.

ILLUSTRIOUS REBELS OF SOCIETY.

Viewing the matter from the point of outstanding persons or personalities of the past, we find that this school-boy psychology of the orthodox is responsible for no figures in world's history. It has always been the rebel who has won through to greatness, while the exponent of orthodoxy remains in the identical position whence he started out. From rebels like Buddha and Mahavira to those like Lenin and Gandhi, of our own century the proportion of historical figures who have fought the existing order of things and hence achieved greatness because of it has been not just remarkable, but so overwhelming that no honest inquiry could afford to neglect its significance. Obviously there is no space here to go into any detailed consideration of these great figures, but that does not matter, for it will be sufficient for the reader to cast his mind over any jumble of great names that occur to him—Chandragupta, Asoka, Akbar, Shivaji, Napoleon Christ—to see what an astonishing proportion have owed their greatness to the rebel in their psychological make-up.

INFLUENCE OF REVOLUTIONARY INSTINCTS.

This, however, is regarding the matter only from a narrow historical point of view. In the more rarefied air of the world of art the influence of revolutionary instincts seems to have been so absolutely essential, and the influence orthodoxy so absolutely fatal, that in themselves alone they would appear to provide criteria of the artist's greatness. In painting and in sculpture, in religion and philosophy, the same process is visible with such unmistakable clarity that it cannot be dismissed as a mere coincidence. In literature we have Kalidasa and Shakespeare, Karl Marx and Trotsky, all of them giants swayed by a power for too big to be bound by the insignificant fetters of an 'effete' tradition, each of them a genius wielding revolution in his pen. Very often the revolution comes like a wave carrying not just one, but a whole group of artists to smash the existing order, Such, in England, was the Romantic Movement, with Byron, Shelley, Wordsworth and Coleridge, living on the fire of revolutionary spirit as the very stuff of their existence. In the early eighteenth century in Germany when art led by Gottsched was synonymous with limitation of the orthodox French manner, it was as barren of achievement as the desert is of meadow-grass. Greatness came with the Aufklarung, with Klopstock, Lessing, Schiller and Goethe, each of them finding their inspiration in breaking away from the orthodox just as a plant finds its freedom in bursting through the dry earth that holds it back.

DANGERS OF CONTENTMENT.

It has very often been said and maintained that what most enabled the small Jain community to weather the storms that in India wrecked so many of the other faiths was their inflexible conservatism in holding fast to original institutions and doctrines. It is very difficult to say how far this is true. Perhaps the attitude of the historical Jainas is misjudged in the light of the present day rigidity. In fact the most ardent of what few ardent Jainas still remain could not deny the amazing gulf that lies between the vital spirit which seems to have flowed in the veins of the early Jainas and the milk-and-water adherence to word-form which characterises Jainism of to-day. This is due to intolerance, stagnation, religious hypocrisy and decay which comes with orthodoxy. Even Mahavira the "Arch-rebel" would revolt against it as certainly as He revolted against the heretic free-thinkers of his days.

Nothing good ever came from contentment with the existing order of things. The man who is content to conform to custom simply because it is custom is an intolerable barrier against progressive thought. Such are the myriad of timid worshippers at the temple of the "done thing." Every time that the worshipper makes a journey to the temple, he does it, not because he is impelled by some inner force but merely out of habit. It is the same old gesture of the boy turning over the pages to look up the answer at the end of the book. And each of these journeys means one more drop of atrophying poison let fall on the capacity for independent thought. In short, nothing good ever came from vegetating on the spot where your father finally gave up the struggle. Good is necessarily the product of revolt.

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A History Of HUMAN PROTEST

FROM AMOS TO LENIN AND GANDHI

The French Revolution:-- Counter Revolution

By PROSCOS

(The first eight articles on the French Revolution were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 16th December, 13th and 27th January, 10th, 17th and 24th February, and 3rd and 10th March.)

Lafayette had dealt a severe blow to the idea of the Republic in the massacre of the Parisians at the Champ de Mars. The middle classes now proceeded to deal a similar blow to the nobility and the church and thus finally establish their democracy. A large number of nobles had emigrated to foreign countries in order to secure their aid to destroy the revolution. They were even compelling those who had remained behind to follow them under the threat of confiscation of their rights when monarchy would be restored. The brother of the King challenged the royal power to accept the new constitution and declared all acts and measures introduced with royal sanction to be null and void. On 9th November, 1791 the Assembly issued a decree ordering all 'emigres' to return to France forthwith, and if they failed to do so, they were to be regarded as conspirators, and their revenues were to be appropriated to the State. The priests were also ordered to swear by the new Constitution under pain of arrest. These resolutions of the Assembly were declared vetoed by the King.

A Girondist (modern liberal?) ministry now came into power, and though patriotic in its pretentions was as reactionary as its predecessor. On April 20, 1792 it declared war on Austria for helping the 'emigres' to invade the revolution. Marat and Robespierre protested against this unnecessary show of arms as Austria was incapable of crushing the revolution, and Marat declared to the Girondists: "You want the war, because you do not want to appeal to the people for giving of a decisive blow to royalty." This war was to be fought for twenty-three years, injuring not only the revolution, but the peace and progress of the whole of Europe.

Meanwhile, the people went ahead with the tasks of the revolution. For the first time communistic ideas were talked about in the streets and were discussed in the press. People now spoke of "equalisation of wealth" and the peasants and the town labourers began to demand the recognition of the right of all citizens to cultivate the national land. They also demanded a tax on food-stuffs to prevent speculation, regulations to prevent monopoly, municipal purchase of grains to be sold at cost price to the citizens, a progressive tax on the rich and a heavy tax on inheritance.

Counter-Revolutionaries Get Busy

The middle classes were frightened at this frank expression of ideas and when in March, 1792 the Mayor of Etampes was killed by the people a 'coalition of all landowners" was demanded to wage a crusade against the "brigands." Even Robespierre did not understand the impulses of the peasants when he declared that "the agrarian law was an absurd bogey displayed to stupid men by wicked ones." The peasants were supported by Condercet and Thomas Paine—the English friend of the French and American revolutions—and the priest Dolivier who frankly expressed: "The nation is really the owner of the land ..... there is no law which could justly prevent the peasant from eating when he is hungry, so long as the servants and even the beasts of the rich have all they need."

In July 1792 Lafayette addressed a letter to the Assembly offering to carry out a "coup d'etat" and clear France of all Jacobins and Republicans. The aristocrats and the priests joined the plan and "the knights of the dagger," who were friends of royalty, insulted poor people in the streets. In every town in the South and West of France committees worked to destroy the revolution. Soldiers were recruited on cheap payment and collected at Metz and Coblentz. The Courts at Berlin, Vienna, London, Stockholm, Turin, Madrid and Patersburg were to help the armies in the South and West. Priests, businessmen, investors, middlemen, retired officials and middle class intelligentsia augmented the ranks of counter-revolutionaries. Prejudices, acquired interests, money and religion contributed to the plots which were designed to destroy the freedom of a nation. William Pitt and Katherine II contributed money. The whole of Europe was united to demolish the fruits of the first triumph of a people's will to liberty. Vendee, Bordeaux and Toulon were to be helped by the English, Alsace and Lorraine by the Germans, and the South by Sardinia and Spain. The counter-revolution began in Perpignan, Arles, Mende, Vivrais and other places, but failed before the determination of the people.

A huge banner "Martial Law of the People against the rebellion of the Court" summoned all Republicans to declare war against the counter-revolutionists. At first the mass of the middle class hesitated, afraid of the Commune and the Sections, but later the municipalities declared themselves independent, armed the people, and forced the Assembly "to declare the country in danger". Robespierre joined his old colleagues, followed by the Jacobins and even the moderates Girondists

On June 20, 1792, under the pretence of observing the anniversary of the Oath of the Tennis Court, the people of Paris surrounded the Tuileries. An attempt was made to force open the gate of the Royal Palace but Louis himself ordered it to be opened. He was immediately surrounded in his room by the people who demanded that all decrees that were so far vetoed should receive the royal sanction, the Girondist ministry which was just dismissed should be recalled, all rebel priests should be driven out of France, and he should decide either to stay at Paris or at Coblentz. A woollen cap was put upon his head and he was compelled to drink the health of the nation. Suffering this ignominious humiliations, he resolutely asserted that he would only abide by the Constitution, and thus the main object of the demonstration was not served.

Lafayette's Treachery

The King now complained to the Assembly of the invasion by the people, and the members immediately gave him their sympathies.

It was perhaps at this time that Lafayette offered to carry out his "coup d'etat"; but the various sections of the Assembly decided to make peace and forget both the Republic and the Two Chambers, and the scenes of the 4th of August were repeated in this what is known as 'the Lamourette kiss." The hatreds of the past were to be forgotten, and all were to march together to build a happy France. But on the same evening Billaud Varrenes protested at the Jacobin Club "against this hypocritical attempt at reconciliation." The Court on its side refused to disarm and the middle class leaders again wavered because on one side they desired to be considered "statesmen" and on the other side they wanted a pardon and a right to enjoy their properties if the popular side was defeated.

The municipalities of France, the Communes, the districts and the sections poured forth resolutions from every side demanding the dethronement or at least the suspension of the King. Five hundred armed volunteers arrived from Marseilles for the first time singing the great "La Marseilles."

This greatest national anthem even now known to be the greatest in the world, was written by a French Engineer Rouset de L'Isle to inspire the Stratsburg conscripts. Its glorious words have fired the imagination of many Frenchmen and have stirred many a heart to perform heroic deeds to keep aloft the banner of Freedom and Equality. The strains of its music are as dear, as revered, and as sacred as the red-white-blue banner of the Republic, and there is no French life so precious as will not be willing to answer the call to defend the liberties of the people.

On 27th July Duhem moved for the discussion of the dethronement of the King in the Assembly. He was received with jeers from the members. The "statesmen" sent a secret message to the King that an insurrection was being planned against the throne and begged him to recall the ministry of Roland, Servern and Clavier within eight days. It was the last effort of the middle classes to save themselves, but was exposed the same evening in a pamphlet written to the people by Brissot. They were claiming to possess "managing capacities", but within their hearts they were afraid of being reduced to the degradation of "The Great Unwashed."

Marat's Denunciation

Marat, with his ringing tone of sincerity, was more expressive: "For three years we have striven to regain our liberty, and we are now far off from it as ever....For the Court it is an eternal motive for intrigue and corruption; for the legislators an occasion for prevarication and trickery....Already it is for the rich and the avaricious nothing but an opportunity for illicit gains, monopolies, frauds and spoilations, while the people are ruined. Educated men, ...after they had wormed themselves into the people's confidence and had made use of the people's forces to set themselves up in the place of the privileged orders whom they have proscribed..... thus it is that the revolution has been made and maintained only by the lowest classes of society—by the workers, the artisans, the agriculturists.....by the plebs, by those luckless ones whom the rich called canaille, and whom Roman insolence called proletarians..... After three years of everlasting speeches from patriotic societies and a deluge of writings....Now, behold them—chained in the name of the law, tyrannised over the name of justice: they are constitutional slaves."

When the attempt of Lafayette and Luckner to carry away the King and put him at the head of the army was discovered, Marat demanded that the King be imprisoned as a hostage against the invasion; but his demand was laughed out. But the people acted on their own initiative, this time by themselves under a band of unknown men who gathered at the Soleil d'Or "Santerre, Fournier the American, the Pole Lazowski, Carra, the German tutor Simon and Westermann, a law-clerk. Volunteers from many parts joined them and they prepared the culmination of the revolution.

(To Be Continued.)

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Around Films And Theatre Land

To,

Theatre Owners And Studio Executives

In order to avoid irregularities and delays, theatre owners and studio executive are requested to note that.

All communications and photos meant for publication on these pages must reach the Editor Dramatic Critic before Monday noon.

"RUMBA" DANCE CREATES SENSATION AT STUDIO

(BY LUIS ALONZO)

"Raft and Lombard are going to do the rumba to-day", said one of the policeman as we walked thru studio gates. We nodded politely and hurried on.

"They're going to shoot the big dance scene for "Rumba" this morning." ventured the boy who answeres the telephone switchboard at the information desk. Again we nodder our thanks.

"Sarole looks beautiful in that sequin gown," we overheard one stenographer saying to another, a bit later. "It's just the thing for that ruma she and Raft are to do."

By this time we were beginning to realize that there was a great deal of interest attached to the rumba allegedly to be performed by George Raft and Carole Lombard. We weren't particularly impressed. After all, we had seen "Bolero". We knew that Raft 'Bolero'. We knew that Raft was a swell dancer, and that Carole Lombard could make her living on the ballroom floor if she weren't a picture celebrity. So what was all the excitement for?

But somehow we found ourselves wandering to the sound stage, where the momentous event was to take plaie—the sound stage where Marion Gering was directing "Rumba" for Paramount.

There was a decided air of expectancy on the set. Evidently most of the onlookers knew what was coming. We didn't. One end of the set was made into an elaborate theatre stage, complete with orchestra pit and side boxes. It was obvious, from the way the cameras placed, that the audience of the pseudo-theatre had already been filmed, and that the cameras were concerned solely with filming the dance of the two stars.

George Raft was standing nearby, talking to LeRoy Prinz, dance director. Director Gering was gazing thru the "finder" of the cameras, to make sure that the correct camera angles were being filmed. Some fifty girl and boy dancers resplendent in their stylized Cuban costumes, were wandering about, waiting to be called to the stage. An odd feminine laugh indicated that Carole Lomard was nearby.

We noticed that the whole set was beginning to fill with other people who really had no business there.

There were any number of executives, dozens of stenographers and office workers. Bing Crosby and Joan Bennett had wandered from an adjoining set, all done up in their "Mississippi" costumes. Mary Ellis and Carl Brisson had also stolen away during a lull in the filming of "All the King's Horses."

Carole looked particularly beautiful. Her goden haid was arranged into an unusual coil at the nape of her nevk. And her sequin gown was a triumph for designer Travis Banton. She seemed just a bit nervous as she stood upon the stage of the "theatre" and impatiently took a few last puffs on her cigarette. George Raft's vatet flicked off an imaginary speck from the gleaming black full dress coat, and all was ready.

"Let's have music!" shouted the assistant director. The lights overhead flooded the stage, and the orchestra began its weird refrain.

Carole Lombard and George Raft at last started their rumba. It didn't take us long to understand why this particular scene aroused so much anticipation. It was the most beautiful and exciting dance we have ever seen. Raft and Lombard certainly make a grand team. Their sensuous dance movements were breathtaking and should create a sensation when shown in the theators.

The Cuban rumba was originally a native dance, performed only at moonlit festivals. Then, in a more abandoned version it was introduced to Havana dance halls, where it shocked visiting tourists.

As Raft and his blonde partner neared the end of their dance, the large crowd of blase studio workers was tense. And when director Marion Gering yelled "cut" the entire audience broke into applause. That's how good the Raft-Lombard ruma is—so don't say we didn't warn you.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Last night I held a little hand,
So dainty and so sweet;
I thought my heart would surely break

So wildly did it beat.
No other hand in all the world
Can greater solace bring.
Than that sweet hand I held last night—
Four aces and a king.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Doctor: "What is your profession?"

Patient (pompously): "I'm a gentleman."

"Well, you'll have to try something else; it doesn't agree with you."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

"A woman is at the bottom of everything," moaned the farmer, as he pulled his wife out of the well.

FLORENCE MUSICAL FESTIVAL

Exceptional Performances Of Rossini's "Mose"

On the evening of April 24th, following on the solemn inauguration at Palazzo Vocchio of the Florence Musical Festival, the first performance of Rossini's opera "Mose" will take place at the Communal Theatre. This fine opera of which the libretto is by Andrea Leone Tottola, marks a culminating point in the artistic career of the great composer. It was performed for the first time at the Teatro San Carlo of Naples, on March 5, 1818. According to the custom then prevailing it was in two acts, of which the second was divided into two tableaux. Modifications were afterwards introduced, beginning in 1819 when the opera was given again at the Teatro San Carlo with the addition of the famous "prayer". It was again modified and amplified in 1827 when, under the French title of "Mose" it was first performed at the Paris Opera. The whole of the first act was then added and the original score was enriched by the introduction of new melodies of great beauty. Tottola's libretto was re-written by Balocchi and Jony and the opera divided into four acts. Some of the personages were also changed. From the first "Mose" was hailed with enthusiasm by the public and considered by critics to be one of the finest of Rossini's serious operas not only for the beauty of the music but also for the subject which is treated with an inspiration far surpassing the general level of Italian melodrama at that period.

The decision of the organisers of the Florence Musical Festival to include this masterpiece in their programme is worthy of all praise and everything is being done to make its execution superior to that of any previous performance of "Mose", whether in Italy or abroad Maestro Vittorio Gui has already begun orchestral rehearsals of the score and Maestro Morosini has got the choruses in hand. The opera singers engaged for the production are: Giannina Arangi Lombardi (Anaide) Sara Scuderi (Sinaide) Ebe Stignani (Maria) Tancredi Pasero (Mose) Luigi Rossi Morelli (Faraone (Giulia Tome (Osiride) Alessandro Wesselowsky (Eliseo) Giovanni Voyer (Amenofi).

The director will be the Swiss regisseur, Carl Ebert, who was so admirably successful during the first Musical Festival of 1933 with the mise-en-scene of Vardi's "Nabucco" and Spontini's "Vestale.' The scenery is being carried out by Alfredo Furiga from sketches by the architect Pietro Aschieri; the costumes also are being prepared from sketches by Aschieri. The technical resources of the stage are being increased so as to secure a wonderful spectacular effect in the fourth act when the waters of the Red Sea divide to allow of the passage of the Israelites.

Everything is therefore being done and nothing is being neglected to make the revival of this great masterpiece of Italian melodrama worthy in all its details of the Florence Musical Festival.

Indian Academy of fine arts has decided to hold fine arts exhibition at the time of Silver Jubilee of His Majesty. Fifty prizes will be awarded by leading princes and chiefs. All artists are invited to send their paintings to the secretary, Hall Bazar Amritsar.

ADARSH CHITRA LIMITED.

The Adarsh Chitra has gone to Jubbulpore for outdoor shooting. They have chosen the famous marble rocks and the water falls for their outdoor scenes. The water falls are known as Dhuvan-Dhar and hence the title of the picture is "Dhuwan-Dhar."

Miss Kamala Varerkar who was to play the heroine in the ill-fated trinity pictures has been engaged by Adarsh Chitra to play the second lead in the picture.

Miss Ashalata, daughter of Prof. Oza of Allahabad University will be soon with the company. Mr. Taraknath Bagchi, the renowned dancing master who is working with the company has great hopes about the dance-programme in the picture.

THE RAJPUTANA FILMS LTD.

Their first picture "Bhool-ka-Bhog" is now complete. Under the direction of Mr. T. G. Lalvani.

Forthcoming Studio Events And Pictures

The filmgoer will watch these columns.

If the filmgoer is to keep his eyes on studio events and forthcoming pictures, the theatre owners and studio executive will please see that their publicity officer supplies the news regularly every Monday.

THE SECOND QUADRENNIAL NATIONAL ART EXHIBITION IN ROME

(Agit.) The second quadrennial national art exhibition was opened in Rome, a few days ago in the same building where the Fascist Revolution's Exhibition took place and the choice of this seat has a special importance. In fact one can say that the place chosen also for reasons of comfort and of material opportunity, is very interesting and particularly well choosen as an indication of the exhibition's artistic tendencies

The show is not meant to be only a mere collection of pictures but the actual expression of the Italian artists of the present moment in painting and sculpture.

The manner of the nineteen's century painting and the "futurism" have for the above reason they share in the present exhibition but to-day's actual, up to date expressions of art have been put in a very special show.

While in Paris the Salon dos Independants is not yet open and the last Salon d'Automne closed down a few months ago, while in London the artists are preparing themselves for the usual "Spring Exhibition", while Berlin is still very uncertain upon the "Third Reich's" national art forms and tendencies, in Rome the quadrennial exhibition opens for the second time: the first exhibition of four years ago having had a great success throughout Europe and the Americas.

From the biennial "international" show in Venice of nine months ago to the actual Rome "national" show the time has been very hort. Artists can exhibit their works in the Roman show, supreme artistic contest, after the trial of the regional syndicates art exhibitions, having been invited by the Quadrennial's Committee and after favourable verdict of the jury.

This time the jury accepted 11 p.c. of the works exhibited by the painters and a higher percentage of sculptures. The aims of the organizing committee are to create a final competition amongst all the Italian artists and thus to be able to find out the best for the next international Venice exihibition.

The number of the artists exhibiting is considerably increasing: 700 artists are exhibiting 1800 works. By the number of the works exposed and their quality the "Quadrennial Show" becomes one of the most important in Europe.

Arturo Dazzi, opens air painter, Alberto Geradi, Gine Severini, Mario Mafai, Carra, Carena, De Chirico, Bartlili, very personal artists, Vagnetti, Salietti are showing works of a great interest for the public as well as for the cri-

(Continued on next Page)

ABOUT STUDIOS AND STARS

ENTERTAINMENT TAX IN BENGAL

Representation From Bombay

THE President of the Motion Picture Society of India and of the all-India, Motion Picture Convention has sent the following letter to the President of the Bengal Legislative Council requesting that the Bill to amend the Bengal Amusement Tax Act 1922, be dropped.

The Motion Picture Society of India and the all-India Motion Picture Convention held under their auspices on the 21st February 1935 in Bombay view the proposal as a retrograde step calculated to harm the motion picture industry in India in general, and Bengal in particular. It is granted that pictures produced in Bengal have a wider circulation in that province. But it has also to be granted that pictures produced in other parts of India are also shown in Bengal, and therefore they will suffer to that extent on account of the proposed increase in the Amusement Tax. The question has, therefore, become an all-India one in its implications. The Society and the Convention, therefore request that the Bill be dropped forthwith.

In this connection it is interesting to revert to the debates of the Bengal Legislative Council of January and February 1922, when the Amusement Tax was first levied in that Province. It was stated then in the Council that the principle of this Tax had been copied from the Entertainment Act of England. But it must be remembered that the Tax was levied in that country purely as a War measure in 1916 right in the midst of the War, admitting as the Government did at the time that it was not correct to tax the amusements of the poor man. Chancellor after Chancellor of the Exchequer of England have admitted that as soon as the financial position of the Government improved the Entertainment Tax on the poor man's amusements would be the first to be removed, and to-day an all-England agitation is being carried on to get the tax on lower-seats, contemplated in the Bill before your Council, repea'ed as it had served to wipe off the profits of the average showman and ruined the smaller exhibitor. If such is the condition in a Nation which is richer than Bengal, or India for the matter of that, and the people of which have a greater sense of amusement and recreation, imagine what would be the condition of the cinema theatres in Bengal, where the proportion of cinema-goers is certainly much less than that in England. The average exhibitor will have to forgo all his profits to pay the Entertainment Tax and the exhibiting industry will start on the process of a slow but sure death, which would have to be deplored all the more in India since she does not as yet possess her quota of theatres compared to the population. As conditions obtain today exhibitors do not find it possible even to pay in time the instalments on which they have equipped their theatres with projectors and reproducing equipment, and quite a number of them have been reclaimed by the Firms who originally sold the equipments on instalment basis. These circumstances should weigh with your Council to drop the measure forthwith.

While the original Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legi lative Council in 1922, out of the 25 speakers who spoke on the introduction, as many as 15 were definitely against the Bill, while those who supported it did so with reservations such as that the proceeds should be reserved for nation-building d partments, that the operarion of the Act should be temporary to tide over the then financial difficulties of the Government, etc., although Government refused to give any undertaking of the kind. Even Sir Charles Henry Kesteven, who was specially nominated to the Council for the purposes of the Act said in his speech that he did not wish to support the taxation which this Bill sought to put in force because he felt that it was one which would fall very directly on the public and because it would be productive of a great deal of public inconvenience in some of its applications, but being a nominee of the Government he voted in favour of the Bill because Government had to be provided with money and the Bill in question was the only way they could find out whereby to get it. The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, the Government Member in charge of the Bill felt himself convinced when presenting the report of the Select Committee, beyond the shadow of a doubt that the exhibiting industry was very much depressed and that taxation on the scale proposed in the original Bill, which included also a tax on seats costing less than As. 8, would tend to press very severely on the industry. In the result seats costing less than As. 8 were excluded from the operation of the Bill. If conditions were so bad in the exhibiting industry in 1922 in the midst of the boom period when people had more money to spend on amusements than to-day, they are worse to-day when the silent film has been substituted by the talkie, the exhibition of which requires a larger outlay on the equipment of theatres, although the rates of admission to cinema shows have remained the same all the time. Consequently exhibitors are finding it difficult to make both ends meet. This is a further circumstances which should prompt your Council to drop the measure now before them.

Further convincing proof of the inequity of the proposed tax has been given by the Indian Cinematograph Committee, a body appointed by the Government of India. This Committee examined conditions in the cinema industry all over India including the Exhibiting industry of Bengal, and they have come to the conclusion that if the cinema industry, and cinema theatres are an indispensable part of that industry, of India were to develop on the night lines certain steps should be taken by Government. One of such steps recommended was that the Entertainment Tax on seats costing less than Re. 1 should be removed altogether. Coming as this recommendation does from such an august body, and that too after the experience of the operation of the Tax in Bengal for six years, it is hardly fair to the judgment of that Committee, to the industry, and to the public who alone can make or mar the cinema industry, that instead of removing the tax on seats costing between As. 8 and Re. 1, a further tax should be levied on seats costing less than As. 8, the maximum which the middle-class, the lower middle-class and the poor pay for occasional recreation. The Nation will lose confidence in these Committees if their recommendations are not only not carried into effect but something altogether opposite to them is contemplated. Recreation by the cinema to the poor is more necessary than to the rich who have other channels through which to obtain recreation such as picnics, clubs, dinners, etc. Bengal is already an unhappy province in many respects, but let us not contribute to further unhappiness by taxing the innocent recreations of the poor. "We trust we have made out a strong case for the dropping of the Bill in question. If it cannot be dropped altogether its provisions should be made inoperative to cinema theatres in Bengal. The cinema industry of India in general, and that of Bengal in particular, would be greatful to the Council for keeping their bread with them in these trying times through which they are passing."

From Hollywood

"Anything Goes" a musical comedy which has scored a tremendous success on Broadway ever since its opening last November, has been purchased by Paramount. The deal is considered to be the major theatrical buy of the season. Under present plans W.C. Fields, Bing Crosby and Queenie Smith will assume the roles in the picture. Cole Porter's outstanding music, including the smash-hit song "You're the Top" is a part of the purchase, with Porter contracted to write three new numbers for the screen presentation.

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The Right Honourable Field Marshal Viscount Byng (of Vimy) with Lady Byng lunched at the Paramount Studios recently and had a private screening of "The Lives of A Bengal Lancer". Later the royal pair had tea with Mae West.

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Looks like that constant interest the Egyptian prince has shown in Marlene Dietrich has blossomed into the white hibiscus friendship. Every day, a dozen bouquets of these rare blooms are delivered to Marlene's dressing room at the Paramount Studio. Marlene's husband, Rudolph Sieber and the prince are fast friends, and the three of them are seen dining out almost every evening.

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Eugene Pallette, the Falstaffian com,c had a shocking experience on the morning after New Year's eve, but he has recovered. Gene had spent the night in celebration at Carl Brisson's home with other members of the "All the King's Horses" cast with whom he was working. But he retired at a comparatively early hour—3 a.m. He got eight good hours of sleep, but woke up with a peculiar horsey timbre to his voice. He mumbled something to himself in bed to make sure, and grew further alarmed. Finally he got up, blew out a mouthful of confetti, and everything was all right.

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To the long list of Josef von Sternberg's sidelines was added that of make-up expert, recently. When Edward Everett Horton appeared on the set of "Caprice Espagnol" for a scene, the director didn't fancy his beard. A dozen others were ordered, none was satisfactory. So von Sternberg called for raw materials, scissors, and paste pot—and invited the cast to look on. Then he took the measure of Horton's chin and applied the beard bit by bit. His technique, the make-up artists said, may have been a bit awkward, but the finished product put them to shame.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Ivan Lebedeff, famed for his hand-kissing, has been cast for an important role in Mae West's "Now I'm A Lady"....Wonder if he will kiss the fair Mae's hand in this picture. He's a fool if he doesn't.

❖ ❖ ❖ ❖

Joan Bennett, currently appearing in Walter Wanger's psychological love drama for Paramount, "Private Worlds" began her career as an extra girl, at five dollars a day, and is now rated as one of the few independently wealthy women in Hollywood. She has operated on a careful budget for several years.

THE SECOND QUADRENNIAL NATIONAL ART EXHIBITION IN ROME

(Continued from previous page)

tics. De Pisis, Casciaro, Paulucci, Gaudenzi, Guidi, Campigli Giuseppe Montanari, De Bernardi, Grosso, Sobrero; Socrate, Barrera, Tosi; Ceracchini Norandi: Graziosi, Carpanti, Pazzini Ferretti show themselves in their already well known form which has given them an important place amongst the Italian painters.

We could give here many other names: all these artists show new and fresh expressions in their works. Amongst the futurists we must name as specially interesting the painters Tato, Dottori and Prampolini.

The italian sculpture has already had a great international success: the French critics have been specially interested in it. Marino Marini and Quirino Ruggeri, Martini and Messina show highly interesting works and are appreciated, like many others by the international artistic world, as well as Mariani and Rommanelli.

Names? It is really impossible to give here an idea of the works of seven hundred artists, but we must show here the great artistic importance of this exhibition for the quantity and the quality of the new and decisive works exhibited in the fine and severe rooms of the classical Italian palace

Such a result was of course only obtained with the limitless help given by the Italian Government to the artists; in fact the Governorship of Rome has given alone half a million Lire in prizes and about the same amount for purchases.

"Each epoch, said the Hon. Oppo. President of the Quadrennial Exhibition, had its particular art as it had its own peculiarities in life and events: why should the fascist epoch not have its own art?"

These words illustrate better than anything else the artistic meaning of the present show and its eminently national character. New tendencies? The Roman national art exhibition through the conceptions of the different schools has a tendency to form a style by amalgamating all the different tendencies in a new expression of the national art in Italy. (Agit).

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

The waiter was busy dusting away imaginary crumbs and seemed disinclined to leave the table at which the manager of a theatrical touring company was seated.

"Well, what is it? I've given my order; what do you want?" asked the manager, impatiently.

"Beg Pardon" said the waiter, with a deferential cough, "but you remember me?"

"I can't say that I do."

"I used to sing in one of your companies."

"Oh! What's your name?"

"Poggins."

"Ah, yes, of course I remember you."

"I suppose, sir," whined the one-time actor, "you are surprised to see me now as a waiter?"

"Not in the least—not in the least," said the manager, acidly.

On his appointment, the new manager of a certain big bank was given much publicity, and photographs of him were reproduced in newspapers. All were not printed attractively.

A depositor wandered in walked up to the manager, produced one of the photographis reproductions, and said: "Is this your picture?"

The manager assured him that it was.

"Are you the manager of this bank?"

The other admitted that he was.

"Well, give me my money!' ordered the depositor.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

An Englishman and a Scotsman had been celebrating rather well, but the girl behind the counter had declined the last order.

The Englishman picked up the half-crown that had lain on the counter while the argument was in progress, and was about to pocket it when the Scot said: "That's my half-crown."

"Oh, no, my half-crown, I 'sure you."

"But it's mine. It's got my name on it. Look and you'll see "George,' "

The other inspected the coin gravely and carefully, and handed it over.

"Beg your pardon, old boy, you're quite ri.'"

Books And Their Writers

A Charming Autobiography

MY LIFE By Annie S. Swan. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, 5sh.

"This is the true joy of life, the being used for a purpose recognised by yourself as a mighty one; the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap heap: the being a force of nature instead of a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances; complaining that the world will not devote itself to making you happy"—Miss Swan begins her charming autobiography with this profound bit of Shavian wisdom and one feels in going through her pages that "the sense of being in the world with a purpose and not being a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances" has animated all her life. This is not an autobiography as autobiographies are written nowadays containing snappy stories with the George Robey tinge of humour about one's best friends and all the gossip on can set down about celebrities without being hauled up in the defamation courts, pointless narrations of meaningless love-affairs but a tender reticent chronicle of a life lived ostensibly for others. One gets a deep and abiding impression of an understanding and sympathetic personality not demanding the unfettered freedom clutched at by modern youth but realising that "the things that matter are the ties that bind." Of the work done by Miss Swan during the feminist movement and the War there is an interesting record. Of her social success, of her married life and its many struggles and privations, of her triumphant entry into literature with "Aldersyde" of which Mr. Gladstone wrote that it was a "a work of Art", of her admission into the portals of journalism sponsored by no less a person than Robertson Nicoll the famous editor of "The British Weekly", of her meeting with the high lights of the Victorian era, Sarah Bernhardt, Sir James Barrie, Fiona Macleod, Lady Frances Balfour and Mr. Gladstone, Miss Swan writes in a very charming and readable style.

This is a life story with a moral, though not of the copy-book maxim, illuminated text variety. It is something truer, deeper, more profound, something that gives us a strange wistful longing to encounter this radiant personality not merely through the pages of a book but in an intimate and abiding personal relationship.

H. C. V.

Hali's Essays

MAQALAT-E-HALI. Published by the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan; Demy 8vo. Pp. 5+310. Bound, Rs. 4.

The essays of Khwaja Altaf Husain 'Hali," a co-worker of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan, embodied in this volume, were originally contributed to the various Urdu newspapers and magazines of his times, like "Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq," "Rafiq-e-Hind," "Maarif" (Panipat), "Zamana" and others. Some of the articles were written about 65 years ago while a few were contributed in the first decade of the present century. Most of the articles were written for the first-named periodical which was started by Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan with the sole purpose of bringing about a social and religious awakening among the co-religionists of his times. The total number of essays included in the volume under notice is 32. Hali's other writings, for instance, literary essays, reviews, etc., will appear in another volume which is in preparation.

The essays deal with the religious, social and educational problems which confronted the Indian Mussalmans during the years following the events of 1857. Most of the articles relate to the work which was then being done by Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan and against which a storm of opposition was raised by the then Ulemas of Islam. In some articles, a few of the weak points in the national character of the Mussalmans have been emphasised in the hope that they will overcome the same and revert to the same simple and energetic life as was led by early Mussalmans. The last article which was written as long ago as 1906, is in support of Swadesh. The essays are informative in character and their key-note is genuine sympathy, true fellow-feeling, broad outlook on life, transparent sincerity and devotion to Islam for which Hali was so conspicuous among his contemporaries. And these noble qualities of the writer are manifest in almost every page of the book.

As regards the style of the essays, this may be pointed out that Hali was a great literary figure both in the domains of poetry and prose-writing. His essays are temperate in style and have clearness and lucidity about them. Whatever he says is so clear and logical that it reaches the inner depths of the heart of the reader. Another feature is the right use of words, and that is the reason why his essays are well-balanced and not at all cumbersome to read. He has a message of his own and he knows how to deliver it in an effective manner.

The Anjuman is to be congratulated on preserving, on the one hand, the scattered prose-writings of a great literary figure while on the other, for bringing forth the same in a book-form so that they may continue to inspire young men to nobler actions in the days to come in exactly the same manner as has been the case with his immortal "Musaddas."

Z. A. B.

GITA NUMBER OF "KALYANA-KALPATARU"

The January 1935 issue of the English edition of this enterprising journal published at Gorakhpur is in the form of a symposium on the Bhagavad Gita, the sacred Hindu scripture, by well-known scholars, Indian as well as non-Indian, among the latter being Prof. E. P. Horrwity of New York, Prof. H. Lueders of Berlin, Dr. F. Otto Schrader of Kiel, Prof. Glaseneph of Koenigsberg, Rev. A. E. Massey, and Mrs. Josephine Ransom. The transcendental philosophy of the Gita and its excellences as a literary masterpiece are surveyed by the various writers from different standpoints. One and all of them agree that in the whole range of world's literature there is hardly to be found a compact work so sublime and so beautifully finished.

The date of the composition of the Gita has been a matter of speculation for decades. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya has thrown some interesting light on the subject in his contribution appearing in this journal. After considerable research he arrives at the conclusion that the Gita must have been composed about 1400 B. C. That it was pre-Buddhistic and pre-Paninian appears to be fairly certain. Mr. Vaidya contends that it must have been composed prior to the Vedangh Jyotisha also, the date of which is about 1190 B. C. according to the calculation of Archbishop Pratt who worked the date out for Max Muller. The journal is excellently got up and plentifully illustrated. The price of the Gita Number is fixed at Rs. 2/8.

There exists a prejudice against the study of Yoga, especially Hatha Yoga, both in this country and "oriental" circles in the West, owing mainly to the widely prevalent ignorance in the public mind about its principles and also because of the unscrupulous exploitation of its name and methods by self-styled votaries of the "occult knowledge". In the February issue of the journal of the Yoga Institute, Bulsar, Mr. Harry Diman, founder-director of the Yoga centre in Latvia, dwells on the difficulties which a sincere student of practical Yoga has to contend against in Western countries. The number of such students, however, is steadily growing in the European countries as is evidenced not only by the steadily increasing volume of literature on Yoga culture but also by the growing number of study circles in various parts of Europe. In the same issue of the journal Shri Yogendra, the editor, gives some practical hints on physical concentration, while Prof. K. V. Gajendragadkar deals with the subject of Asana in the Neo-Upanishads. Sita Devi gives some exercises for women for reduction of fat in the body.

SACRED THOUGHTS: Culled from some of the world's master-minds and mahatmas of all times. Compiled by Ramanadasa K. S. Seshagiri, 138, Brodies' Road, Mylapore, Madras, Price Ans. 3.

As the title idnicates, these "thoughts" are collected from the sayings and writings of past and present sages and philosophers all over the world, on subjects like harmlessness, purity, renunciation, fortitude, self-control, God, soul, peace and so on. The booklet makes elevated reading.

"Industry"

"INDUSTRY". February 1935 Calcutta.

The current issue is full of useful information for manufacturers and businessmen. The section on "Formulas and Processes" will be of great help to those who wish to start small industries. The review of the recent Indian Science Congress will be found of general interest. The journal deserves to be the 'vade-mecum' of everybody engaged in industry.

N.J.

THE LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY ANNUAL REPORT 1934:

The above report deals comprehensively with the work done in the various departments and faculties. The year shows a big increase in the number of students. The position of the University in the matter of research work and original publications is second to none in India. Proper attention is also paid to physical training and games.

TO A LITTLE GIRL

The charm of a smile
Chiselled in cadences
Of caressing gentleness:
Loaded with graces
Of a pure, Childish soul,
Overwhelmingly lavish
The tame lighning
That slumbers
In tranquil pools
Dances with electric energy
Springs of melancholy
Soft, sombre
Awaken into life,
Stir in restlessness,
Flutter bird-like
In masses of shadow
—a little dainty prelude —
Fascinatingly swift,
A half-animal, feline movement...
Then the smile breaks
In myriad splendours;
Pierces this sad heart
In a shock of pleasure;
Floods over the pure curves
Of flower-like delicacy
Into two charming dimples.

Catullus has sung
Of human disenchantment
Through the mask
Of light-hearted, profane laughter:
It corrodes through the soul
Like an exotic poison;
Numbs sensibilities
And we treasure the hot ashes
That burn and warm.
All laughter rings
With disillusion
Utter and Ultimate
Of which Catullus sings.
But you, my friend,
Why do you load
This crushed heart
With these precious gifts
Lavishly squandered?
Why do you stab
With childish innocence
The tatters of despair;
Throw away your jewels of laughter
On a bigger-soul;
Illuminate this deep gloom?

—VIATOR.

New Marathi Monthly

"DNYANA-MANDIR" (Temple of Knowledge). Publishers Damodar Savalaram and Co. Bombay 2.

It is an encouraging sign for Marathi literature that the new year has seen the inauguration of more than one high-class journal. The present one is, however, noteworthy in that it is being offered for the annual subscription of rupee one only—which is an enterprise indeed. The February number is full of readable contributions; one almost said overfull, as it contains more than thirty articles and poems. A more critical editing is, therefore, obviously necessary.

We wish the publishers all success in their very commendable venture.

N. J.

"INDIA TO-MORROW" Ed. B. C. Bose, Calcutta.

The first issue of February contains a number of instructive articles and a message from Mr. Subhash Bose regarding the Communal Award, which is a sore point with Bengal. Prof. Ghosh's Review of "Freedom Movement in India" will repay a perusal.

N. J.

Methuen publish "John Bright and the Quakers," by J. Travis Mills—a new biography of Bright in two volumes, based largely on hitherto unpublished material.

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Present Conditions of Indan Dancing---Art And Tradition---Social Pastime Or Cultural Necessity--- The Russian Ballet---An Object Lesson--- Research And Reconstruction.

When this appears in print the Russian Ballet will have left these shores. The Excelsior has been during these two weeks witnessing many in the audience who, some years ago, would not have cared to waste their money and their evenings for what would then have appealed to them as costly frivolity. Is the healthy change due to increasing interest in the dance as a cultural language? Or is it due to the sentimental "revival" of Indian dancing? These questions occurred to me inevitably as I listened to read about and studied the reactions of the Russian Ballet on the civic audience. I am not convinced that the increasing interest in the dance could be testimony to the tribute to the artistic medium or to the meaning of the cultural language, of the dance. For, I found that the obsolete tendency to formulate facile contrasts between Eastern and Western art and culture was neither obsolete nor exactly absent with those who have been, presumably, influencing public opinion.

"GOOD" AND "GRACEFUL"

I was told more than once and from more quarters than one that the Russian Ballet was "good" but it was not as "graceful" as Indian dancing. May be it is instructive to mention that this verdict almost invariably came from those whose knowledge, understanding and appreciation of Indian dancing went no further than the mental immaturity which could describe it with the inane innocence as "graceful." Their knowledge, understanding or appreciation of dancing Eastern or Western was not dissimilar from that of some of the learned people who compare the "Natraj" dance with Ajanta paintings! For the moment, however, I am not thinking of the Russian Ballet. It is in a safe position. And, even if it is not, it is strong enough to protect itself. It can easily dispense with the verdict of people who do not find it "graceful." But Indian dancing is in the making.

ART CARRICATURED.

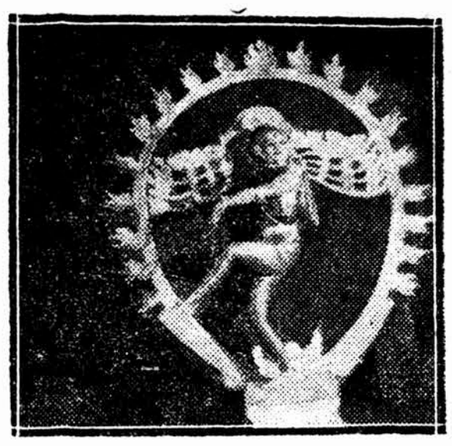
It is not in a safe position and it is not strong enough to withstand social ridicule much less ridicule from those who who would like to see its vital distinction but miss it in the unmeaning eulogies of those who see in it nothing except sentimental nationalism which begins and ends with "graceful,.' effeminate and incoherent exhibition of picturesque but static postures, jumps and jolts.

Fortunately, some at least of the artists who are assisting the nation-wide reconstruction of the dance are prompted by aspirations higher than those implied in the petty outlook and ignorance implied in these popular eulogies. They need and must seek information and critical guidance not unintelligent, and incoherent eulogies.

SRIMATI HUTHEESING

"On the way to the Temple." The stage decorations which were such a marked feature of Shrimati Hutheesing's dance Recital.

"SRI NATRAJ."



"Sri Natraj" another of the impressive poses. The stage decorations were the creations of Syt. Musaji, the celebrated artist.

MURALS IN THE OFFICE

Make American Business Men More Conscious Of The Influence Of Art

Almost 6,000 years ago an Egyptian herdsman, worried for fear that some of his prize stock would be appropriated by another, went out into the pasture, and, taking a sharp, metal instrument, scratched a peculiar mark in the hide on the side of his cattle. It was the first brand, and, in a sense, the first label. Later, small stones, bits of marble, even disks of clay were made, and marked with distinguishing symbols to give them individuality, and as a sign of identifiable ownership.

In the passing of another thousand years, Egyptian wine merchants began stamping mud seals on their bottles and skins of wine. A few years later, Chinese artists in pottery began not only labeling their wares, but adding a bit of advertising for their studios. The earliest known combination of this sort was made in 2698 B.C., and the most naive and interesting is that signed by a painter not long thereafter. The original painting is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, and, in addition to the signature of the artist, there is this candid bid for more work: "If you like my painting, you may find me at the Bridge of Man-Chu."

A few months ago the executive of a large label-manufacturing firm in New York decided to dramatize the history of labels and the sublimation of art in industry. A contest was arranged, and muralists, employed or unemployed, were invited to submit designs. Two purposes were in mind: the turning of muralists' attention to the importance of industrial design, and the turning of business men's attention to the importance of art in commerce, and its profound influence as a sales-builder, as a psychological factor tending to soothe the customer, and attract him to the particular firm utilizing murals in its offices.

In order that something concrete might be achieved, four schemes were asked for, each to relate to the use, manufacture or origin of labels. Dimensions of the walls to be decorated were given, the prize-money decided on.

An enormous response followed. Muralists, both famed and humble, submitted designs. A jury was selected, and from that welter of response, four were awarded prizes. First prize was awarded to Dunbar Beck, of New York, a 'Prix de Rome' scholarship-winner, for a dramatic mural depicting the manufacture and use of labels. Kenneth B. Loomis, Charles Goeller, and Charles S. Dean received the other awards. Mr. Beck also received the commission to paint the walls of the company's office.

Arthur Crisp, one of the muralists who decorated Rockfeller Center, and a member of the jury, jolted several of the competing artist when, at the award-dinner, he said: "Business needs art, but the artist often puts himself out of a job by thinking that his artistic ideals are too sacred to compromise with business. That is non-sense. The American public has been made art-conscious through commercial advertising; and, if art is to be extended to business surroundings, and become a part of our daily life, as it should be, the artist will respect the business man's idea, and will collaborate with him."

For at least the last five years there has been a conspicuous knitting together of the purposes of business men and artists. Having painted most of the country's public buildings, having spread dramatic conceptions of art and industry on the walls of more than a dozen important buildings or groups of buildings throughout the country, muralists suddenly have found that they are wanted in the offices of corporations.—"Literary Digest".

ANOTHER WORKER.

Srimati Hutheesingh's recent dance recitals have, again, added to the interest in Indian dancing and provoked discussion. Srimati Hutheesing's effort is certainly praiseworthy. Her aspiration is, she told me, to start a class or school where she can offer tuition in Indian dancing. Her dance recitals were arranged, she explained, to provide the necessary financial assistance for the proposed facilities of tuition. Srimati Hutheesing is in a position which can help her materially to translate her aspirations. And, there can be little doubt that if she so determines, she can advance Indian dancing.

SRIMATI HUTHEESING'S TASK.

If, however, her ambition is, as I think it is, more than personal she should use her resources, position and social influence for the provision of dispassionate information and knowledge for the study which is an essential preliminary to all efforts in the reconstruction of the dance as vital art. This is not the occasion when one need elaborate on the technical distinctions between the surviving fragments of Indian dancing. But these technical distinctions must be studied. And, if Indian dancing is to answer the requirements of the modern stage and the modern audience it must soon emancipate itself from the primitive sentimental notions which refuse it recognition as significant art and relegate it to the curious domestic corners of "graceful" and picturesque but empty exhibitions.

BEGIN AT HOME

Srimati Hutheesing, if one could so suggest should begin with explaining the artistic possibilities of the dance forms nearer her home—in Gujarat. Moreover, there are problems in dance music that have yet been unformulated, leave alone the attempts at solving them. As Shrimati Hutheesing must have found from personal experience Indian Music is unadjusted and seldom, if at all composed for the stage presentment of Indian dancing.

MUSIC AND COSTUMES.

There is, finally the art of costumes designing for the dance which is left to chance inspiration and at the best degenerates into being picturesque instead of being dynamic. I have rarely seen either Indian Music or Indian costumes designed to supplement and accentuate the dance objectives on the stage.

"ARTY" LICENSE.

All these problems of vital art reconstruction require more than random and academic discussion or sentimental interest. They require systematic, dispassionate, study and exploration. And, it is not less futile than foolish to permit discussion of Indian dancing to degenerate into archaeological essays or individual "arty" and "graceful" and fatal licence.

The Supreme Artist

BY "ICONOCLAST"

It was Sunday and a bright day too I had no engagements elsewhere and had taken a complete holiday. To pass the early morning hours pleasantly I thought of taking a stroll in the Victoria Gardens and accordingly led myself there. I was strolling leisurely taking in all the pleasures of the Flaura and Fauna in that "condensed" nature. In the end I came to the botanical section. A fairly old man and a healthy handsome lad of about 12 were standing in one corner. The lad had a note-book and some other big book in his hand. The old man and he were conversing, looking into the plants, making sections; occasionally the boy was opening the book and reading out aloud something from it; occasionally he was also jotting down something in his notebook.

The sight arrested me. It certainly was an unusual thing that two fellows —one old and the other young—should thus be wasting their time studying plants in that pleasure haunt. I became curious to know who they were and what actually they were doing. I could not burst on them all of a sudden and so I made a pretence of taking my own round. By the time I approached the place where they were standing, they had finished their studies and were about to move out. I became unhappy that my curiosity was to die in me alone, unravelled and unfulfilled. But, thanks to my good stars, the boy spotted me and stopped. I became a bit abashed but he came forward and asked me in a free, frank tone whether I too was a naturalist. I told him that I was not, knowing full well the dangers of making a false pretence. I was too sure that my negative answer would drive them away from me but my curiosity was so strong that bidding farewell to all decorum and etiquette, I straightway asked them as to who they were. I was told that they were father and son. It simply astounded me. That a father should take so much interest in the studies of his son, such a practical interest too, was too much for my conventional ideas of filial relations. After introductions were over the father invited me for a cup of tea and we had it in the garden restaurant. The frankness and abandon with which both father and son were talking to me made me equally bold and free with them. I was possessed with a strong desire that I should go to their home and see their life for myself—I was sure that it must be unusual. I told the old man as much and the good soul readily invited me.

The Old Man's Story

We entered the drawing-room. A stripling, equally handsome and healthy as the botanist boy, was sitting in a chair reading his morning paper. The father introduced him to me as his elder son. What beat me flat was the fact that the son was calmly enjoying a smoke and the father was unperturbed at the sight. From upstairs a melodious voice was floating in the air. I was told that it was his daughter. Suddenly the son addressed his father, "Well, daddy! I took this cigarette and started smoking but I don't find it in the least pleasant. I wonder what sort of pleasure you derive from it. I don't feel at all in need of any such external pleasure."

The father now expanded and told the story of his life. He was utterly repressed and smothered in his childhood by his parents. Freedom of any sort was unknown to him. All his wishes, initiative, independence, love of game and sport were suppressed and when he started earning his livelihood he felt at once that he was now completely free—nobody was his master. His mind broke the bonds of the chains that were put round it and wanted to have a bite at everything. "In that mood," he said with fearful, reverberating tone, "I was ready to do anything to get pleasure. Fortunately for me I did not have around me any bad company or else I would have been the victim of all sorts of sensual pleasure. Thank heavens, I wooed only Lady Nicotine."

A friend of his came and so the son went out. I was filled with a sense of some supreme bliss, some overpowering feeling that a father and son should be so frank, so loving, so intimate. If only my father were to know that I smoke let alone catching me red-handed, he would have given me such a sound thrashing as I would have forgotten only in my death. But what did I find here? How unusual! Was I dreaming? Had I transported myself in a fairy land? I could not check myself but I could only babble out, "how is all this?"

Love the Guiding Star

The old man smiled softly and then became very severe and said. "That is the philosophy of my life. I don't believe in coercing children, in thrashing them and looking upon them as some inferior species who must be given an occasional whipping. I look upon them as my equals, as persons having all the rights as I have. I don't believe in the rod. But I believe in love. Love has been my guiding star in the education of my children."

He stopped for a few moments and then again went on, "My ambition in life is to become the supreme artist. I care not for material advancement, for emoluments, for promotions, for higher jobs. I don't want to be known as such and such a big man I only want to be be known as the father of my children. So strong, so healthy, so intelligent, so powerful and worthy citizens must they become. And the responsibility to make them so is wholly mine. They are a mere clay given to me and I prize most this gift of nature to me. But it is up to me to mould the clay and make it either man or monkey. I am their father—the artist that shapes the clay. The glory of my life is the triumph of my art. The models I create are my supreme achievements. The supreme artist, that is what I want to be."

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If you have any anxieties at all as to what your sons or daughters should be, write to me, or, better still, let them write to me personally—Fatherly Advice Department—and tell me their likes and dislikes, and I will give sound practical advice as to the possibilities of a vocation and how to succeed in it.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Bennett

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Small-Pox
Its Prevention And Cure

(By Dattatreya Ganesh Kale Asoda, East Khandesh)
Street, Bombay).

We have been warned by the Public Health authority that there is every likelihood of a recrudence of small-pox in an epidemic form with the advance of the summer heat.

That terrible disease of small-pox and side consequences produce annually horrible distress, ill-health, loss of sight, disfiguiring of faces, etc., to a large extent especially amongthe poor masses of the Indian nation in spite of the vaccination introduced on a large scale by the local and other Government institutions.

I would like to suggest a few simple methods, which, if followed would ensure immunity from this fell disease. Domestic and personal cleanliness at such a time is of special importance. Every house in addition to being cleaned, should be treated twice daily according to our old Hindu custom with incense "Dhup" and better results will be secured by burning dried "neem" leaves with this incense.

The following things are to be avoided :—

(1) Rotten or stale meat or fish.

(2) It is wise to prefer vegetable food at this season of the year.

(3) Milk is the worst carrier of diseases. Care should be taken to ensure its purity and to boil it thoroughly before using it.

(4) Rich fatty or oily foods or sweet things should be avoided as far as possible.

(5) Late hours at night are distinctly harmful at this season.

A TRIED REMEDY.

The best tried remedy for the prevention and cure of small-pox, as far as my knowledge goes, is the seeds of wild banana; and if any scientist or medical authority can show a better and simpler remedy within the easy reach of the poor even, he is welcome to do so.

The seeds were tried by the doctors of Goa and the same were given by me on the recommendation of the late lamented Dr. Anandrao Nair, proprietor of Messrs. N. Powel& Co. of Bombay, to the Arthur Road Hospital of Infectious Diseases in the year of 1933 for trial and experiments. The results obtained thereby on a large number of cases in the above Hospital have proved their efficacy beyond doubt in curing the most dangerous types Haemorrage and confluent) as will be seen from the annual Hospital report for 1933. The poxes dry up quickly by this remedy.

Table IV of the same report shows the following treatments viz., The calf's serum, sheep's serum, convalescent serum and wild banana seed powder which were tried simultaneously in severe Haemorrhage and confluent cases of small-pox and mortality was 75%, 100%, 80% and 50% under the respective treatment (vide Page 53, Volume II of the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay for 1933). From the above report one can judge that amongthe present prevailing treatments seed powder is the safest and easiest one.

AS A PREVENTIVE.

The late Dr. Bras de Sa of Goa had tried it as a preventive in many cases with goodresults. The adult dose of 10 grains f the powder of nearly seeds if taken once only in the morning on empty stomach, will ensure ammunity from the attack of small-pox, measles ,etc., for one year certain. The seeds are harmless and produce no bad effects.

AS A CURATIVE.

The same powder of the abovementioned dose should be given twice a day during incubation or erruptive period. It should be so continued for 3 to 7 days, according to the nature of the attack. No other medicine even for bronchitis etc. should be given.

By such treatment a few poxes will appear on the body and dry up soon, causing no risk to the life of the patient. He will not suffer from the after-effects, such as deep scars on the face, blindness, invalidity, etc. Only, the proper precautions regarding diet are to be taken. Hot drinks, tea, coffee or milk should be avoided.

During the last two years I have supplied the seeds to a large number of medical practitioners and upto now I have not received any complaint that the seeds have done any harm to any one. Some drug vendors sell the seeds of "Chavai" or "Chavalani", as they are called in Marathi or some such other substitutes, and it is no wonder, if such seeds fail to give good results.

It is very difficult to secure the seeds of wild bananas, which grow mostly in jungles and form the cause of one of the chief ailments of monkeys.

I once more draw the attention of the leading medical men and scientists all over the world and appeal to them to make thorough researches and experiments with this drug, as it promises to be a valuable addition to the present Indian pharmacopia.

Similarly effective is a herbal remedy which I have got for the prevention and cure of Pneumonia and if any hospital authority is willing to give it a long trial, I shall be glad to put it into their hands for further research.

Extracts from the Report of the Arthur Road Hospital for the year 1933, published in the Administration Report of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay for the year 1933-34 on page 53 ,Volume II.

TREATMENT.

"Besides the routine treatment the following methods were tried."

"(2) Wild Banana seed Powder—This powder was given in 20 grains doses with honey. No stimulants were given. The pox dried up quickly, 28 Cases were given this line of treatment. Out of these 14 cases died and 14 recovered showing 50 per cent. mortality in severe Haemorrhagic and Confluent Cases."

TABLE IV.

Treatment.	Cases.	Mortality per cent.
Calf's Serum	20	75
Sheep's Serum	2	100
Convalescent Serum ..	25	80
Wild Banana Seed powder	28	50

Treatment.	Controlled.	Mortality per cent.
Calf's Serum	20	70
Sheep's Serum	2	100
Convalescent Serum ..	25	72
Wild Banana Seed powder	28	75

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Swings To Cure Hysteria

(By Dattatrya Ganesh Kable, Asoda, East Khandesh)

Six months ago, according to a chart in the Hospital at Indore, the most temperamental, and therefore the most hysterical woman in the Holkar State capital was also one of the most beautiful—the petite and wistful-eyed Miss Kusumavati, who probably had ample cause to be hysterical—for hers is one those families that were impoverished by the war.

To-day she is working for a living, and is calm, balanced—and healthy—cured of indisposition that was at one time so hysterical that she could not sleep or eat for days.

The cure was as curious as it was effective. The physician who took charge of the case of the woman permitted no sedatives, because he feared adverse reactions. He prescribed no tonics—he merely gave her one order. She was told that if she wanted to recover she would have to hang an old-fashioned swing under a tall tree in the little meadow behind her suburban apartment, get into it once a day and swing vigorously for two solid hours.

The physician reasoned that she would thus tire herself out, and get some sleep, and that sleep would drive off her hysteria. He proved himself right, and explains the cure as psychological. The constant pendulum motion, he pointed out, lulled the occupant of the swing. It kept her mind off imaginary or real troubles. It was good exercise and it kept the patient in the fresh air. It also gave her a daily routine, which turned out to be mental sedative. And added to this swinging was a type of play—recreation.

There is something about a swing or a hammock, or even a rocking chair, the physician explained, that soothes a human being—and even animals. It may be a throwback, he says, to the primitive times when our ancestors slept on tree limbs and were rocked to sleep by their swaying in the wind. But the doctor did not go into all this, at first. His idea grew out of his knowledge that a swinging motion will put a baby to sleep—that is, a gentle motion. Why not a swing then, he reasoned, to soothe an adult, and a big swing, to tire out his patient? For, after all, he knew that even temperament cannot stand up under fatigue. Now after six months she reports that she is no longer troubled by the ailment.

LEPROSY NO MENACE

The fear of leprosy grows out of an ancient attitude towards the disease. From our earliest childhood, we have heard of how the lepers were shut out from family and home. It is no wonder that we think of the leper as "unclean" and of leprosy as a disease to be dreaded, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D.

We look upon disease with different eyes than did the ancients because we to-day, have an understanding of it which enables us to banish superstitious fears. Leprosy was the first disease to be isolated, the lepers being forced to live apart in small colonies outside the limits of the towns.

Old beliefs die hard and old superstitions persist long after they should nue to segregate the few cases of leprosy which develop. England does not segregate because the authorities believe that under English living conditions leprosy does not spread.

Leprosy persists in certain places where the native populations fall victims to the disease. Under our civilized living conditions ,leprosy disappears, and it can be said that there is no practical danger of contracting leprosy in Canada. The few cases developing here are among those who contracted the disease elsewhere.

There are many diseases which we have good reason to fear because we are, as yet, unable to conquer them. We in Canada do not need to dread leprosy because the disease has been practically abolished from this country.

Lepro ly abolished f

Leprosy is never readily spread. It is always passed direct from the sick to the well and then only when there has been a prolonged period of intimate contact. There is no danger of the spread of leprosy by means of articles which have been touched or used by a leper.

Leprosy is a celebrated disease. It has taken a prominent place in history, and has caused untold misery and suffering to the human race. To us leprosy is of historical interest, and it furnishes us with a cause for thankfulness that we no longer have to contend with this particular disease enemy.

If, for any reason, you have been fearful of this ancient enemy, remember that you are living in a country and under such conditions as allow us to say that in Canada leprosy shows no tendency to spread, so you are safe.

"RADIO-SODIUM" IN MEDICINE

Sodium made radioactive by artificial means may have many important medical and biological uses, Prof. Ernest O. Lawrence, of the University of California, predicted recently in *The Physical Review*. Sodium can be made radioactive rather easily ; it delivers powerful radiation for more minutes than most artificial radioactive substances, and it leaves a harmless non-active residue. Doctor Lawrence believes that it may be safely injected directly into biological material, such as cancer-tissue.

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Book Notes

Rhys Davies's latest novel "Honey and Bread" has gone to press and Putnam will publish it this month.

"Disraeli, Gladstone, and the Eastern Question," by R. W. Seton-Watson, Masaryk Professor of Central European History in the University is an historical summary of the events immediately preceding the declaration of war in 1914.

Routledge are publishing "The Secret War," by F C Hanighen. This new book by a co-author of "Merchants of Death," the book which foreshadowed the United States armaments inquiry, tells the story of the fight for oil which is now being waged throughout the world.

Desmond MacCarthy's new volume of collected essays, "Experience," contains a long and very complimentary dedicatory letter to his old editor the late Clifford Sharp, which it is good to know, he received before his death.

"Seven Gothic Tales," by Isak Dinesen is being translated by the author, Baroness Blixen, into Danish for publication in that country in September. A Swedish edition has been extraordinarily successful and translations will also be published in Germany, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and Hungary.

Baroness Katharina Dombrowski, author of "Land of Women", the epic novel of Paraguay announced by Putnam, lived for many years in that country where her husband held a diplomatic post. During that time she acquired an intimate knowledge of the people and their history.

Richard Bermann's "The Mahdi of Allah" is one of the best recent books on General Gordon's last months in Khartoum, a half century ago. Mr. Winston Churchill who was himself present at the Battle of Omdurman contributed an introduction to the book.

LAW COLLEGE MAGAZINE

THE LAW COLLEGE MAGAZINE, VOL. VI, March 1935.

This is the special number in commemoration of the 80th year of the Government Law College, Bombay. The Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia contributes an article on "Shakespeare and the Law" and Mr. M. R. Jayakar gives some of his reminiscences in the present number. An article in this number of interest to the thousands of past students of the Law College, is that tracing the history of the Government Law College from the earliest times when the entire staff of the College consisted of one professor, upto to now. The number contains the portraits among others of the late Sir Dinshaw Mulla, Sir Dinshah Davar, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, the late Mr. Justice Mirza A.A. Khan and Mr. Justice F. B. Tyabji. The lighter side of the Law is in evidence in the pleasant Fable of "Regimat" and an entertaining contribution from the pen of Mr. F. H. Vakeel. The number, besides, contains articles from law students and a record of some of the activities of the College. The magazine will go far to remove the impression, if it exists anywhere, that law is dry as dust or that its votaries are crusty people. The editors of the Magazine are to be congratulated on bringing out an excellent number which deserves to be in the library of every old boy of the College.

N. H. P.

URDU PERIODICALS

"Urdu" (Aurangabad)—The issue for the last quarter of 1934 opens with Garcin de Tassy's addresses (18th and 19th) delivered by him in Paris in 1869. The first address appreciatively refers to the valuable services rendered to the cause of Urdu literature by men like Palmer. Holroyd, Falloon and Duncan Forbes and also the clergymen of Amritsar, Lahore and Mirzapur who enriched the Urdu language by translating several religious works including "Pilgrim's Progress" by Bunyan. The second refers, among other things, to the Hindi-Urdu controversy and while giving his opinion in favour of Urdu, the lecturer characterises this controversy as futile. The learned Professor then takes a bird's eye-view of the then current Urdu literature and closes the address by referring to the demise of two great poets and writers of the day, viz., Rajab Ali Surur and Mirza Asadullah Khan Ghalib. Another interesting article in this number is that which gives an account of the progress made by modern drama-writing in Russia and in this connection deals with the chief features of some well-known Russian dramatists. The remaining three articles in this number deal respectively with the poetry of Zaki, Asar and Nusrati. With this issue comes to a close the 14th year of the useful career of this great organ of the Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Aurangabad, Deccan.

"Maarif" (Azamgarh).—The January issue opens with a very learned discourse on "meaning of knowledge in Islam" by Saiyed Abu Said Bazmi in which he expounds, with the help of the Quranic verses and traditions, the true meaning of "Ilm," the article which is to be continued, is worthy of a careful perusal. "The condition of article entitled "meaning of knowledge in Islam" is concluded. Saiyed Viqar Azim expounds Bert- education in Turkey," which is the translation of an English article, forms the subject-matter of another lengthy dissertation which should be read with interest by Indian educationists.

The place of honour in the February number is assigned to Maulavi Saiyed Sulaiman's article headed "A trip to Nahinda." The writer gives a detailed description of all the important Buddhist relics there. The rand Russel's philosophy. There are several other articles in this issue which will repay perusal.

"Nigar" (Lucknow.)—The January issue is a bulky publication of 236 pages and is entirely devoted to Urdu literature. The lengthy opening article gives a sketch of the Urdu poetry. Another equally interesting and informative article is the one written by Amir Ahmad Alavi, dealing with the Urdu "Masnavis." In this connection the writer reviews all the "Masnavis" and gives suitable extracts from them in order to show their style. The writer is right when he says that out of the old Urdu "Masnavis" only three have become immortal, viz., "Gulzar-e-Nasim," "Sehr-ul-Bayan" and "Zahr-e-Isha." In another article, evolution of ghazal-writing has been shown together with excerpts from the "diwans" of more important poets. "Rekhti poets of Lucknow and Delhi" forms the subject-matter of another interesting article. This bulky issue is really a publication which should be in the hands of every lover of Urdu. It costs Rs. 2 per copy.

The February number assigns the place of honour to the ate Nawab Nasir Husain Khan Khayal's article on "Zoroaster," in which he gives the gist of his teachings and dwells at length on the attitude of Muslim historians towards the Prophet of Iran. The writer pleads for a better understanding between the Parsis and the Musalmans on the ground that the former are believers in the unity of God. In another article a few anecdotes from the political life of Mustafa Kemal are given just to show the stern stuff of which he is made. "Kusum" is a well-written story. "Maktubat-e-Niaz" (Letters of Niaz) are continued.

"Zamana" (Cawnpore).—The December issue opens with a well-written article headed "Bahadur Shah and the mutiny of 1857" by Haji Saiyed Amir Ahmad Alavi in which he clears the position the last Moghal King and remarks that he was never a willing party to all the bloodshed that happened during the few months of the mutiny. Prof. H. C. Kumar describes the atrocities committed in the island of Capri, near the western coast of Italy, on the dumb birds and how Mussolini put a stop to them by declaring the island to be a place of refuge for the birds. "Badi Ka Phal" is a well-written story. In the poetry section poems by Josh and Madmud Israeli will repay perusal.

"Aiwan" (Gorakhpur).—Saiyed Aziz-ur-Rahman discusses in the February issue the principles of socialism, as it existed in Greece in the days of Plato and other philosophers. Shamsul Huda gives, in another article, a short description of the Egyptian pyramids, together with an account of the ancient dynasties that ruled in Egypt. "Amir Khan" is a well-written story.

"Ismat" (Delhi).—In the issue for February Khalida Adib Khanam's life and works are discussed in a well-written article in which appreciative references have been made to the part played by

"Salnama-e-Bazm-e-Eurdu" (Hyderabad, Dn.)—This is perhaps the first annual published by the "Bazm." From the trend of the articles and the poems one can say that the "Bazm" is doing a very useful work inasmuch as both the articles and the poems are not only well-written but are of a high order. The attempt to popularise English men of letters among the Urdu-knowing people is commendable.

ADOPTION BY WIDOW

ADOPTION BY A WIDOW IN MAHARASHTRA AND THE ASSENT OF KINSMEN by A.G. Wagholikar LL.B., Pleader, Poona, with a Foreword by S.S. Patkar Esquire, LL.B., some time Judge High Court, Bombay (Price Re, 1-4-0).

The subject of adoption by a widow without the consent of the kinsmen, in cases where the husband was at the time of his death a member of a joint Hindu family, has been of late receiving the earnest and anxious attention of the Hindu public, in view of the decision of the Privy Council in Bhimabai v. Gurunathgauda (35 Bom. 200). The publication of this brochure at the present time, is, in the circumstances, highly welcome. All important cases dealing with the subject commencing from Rakhmabai v. Radhabai (5 Bom. H. C. 181) decided in 1868 A.D. and ending with Brimabai's case, are discussed and analyzed by the author. Furthermore, with a view to a full understanding and proper discussion of the basic principles of this branch of Hindu Law, the author has placed befoore the reader relevant extracts from practically all the texts of Hindu law, such as the Mitakshara, the Vyavahara Mayukha, Viramitrodaya, Nirnaya Sindhu, Sanskara Kaustubha and others. After carefully considering all the legal aspects of the question, the author comes to the conclusion that Bhimabai's case can be used by the Hindu widow to her fullest advantage with a view to improve her lot in the family and in society. The author deprecates any attempt, by legislation, to wipe off the effect of that decision. The learned author's work is thought provoking and deserves commendation.

N. N. P.

UNIVERSITY OF NALANDA

THE UNIVERSITY OF NALANDA. By H. D. Sankalia, 1934.

This is the twelfth volume in the studies in Indian History of the Indian Historical Research Institute. Rev. Heras has been guiding the work of this Institute. This monograph on the University of Nalanda is very useful to us in understanding the aims and ideals of an ancient Indian University, the subjects it studied, its famous teachers and their lives, the life of its students, its importance in the life of the people, and the causes of its fall. Nalanda has had a long history of seven hundred years. It was not only a seat of learning but also a culture-developing and culture-spreading centre. It was famous throughout the Eastern world. To it came students from all parts of the world in search of knowledge. It was an international university. In ancient India monasteries became universities. In them all subjects were taught, both religious and secular. They contained lay and religious students. The fame of its pandits or professors was very great. They were the most learned men of the time.

The author has given a good picture of this university. His account is a compilation based on all the available sources, literary and archaeological. The University of Nalanda and its activities show the great development of Indian educational life in its higher aspects. India was far more advanced than any other country at that time. Its final end came when the Turks destroyed all its inmates and books in the beginning of the 13th century. There was no new political power or religious movement to rebuild or recreate it. The modern excavations at Nalanda show the extent of its grandeur, its art and achitecture and give us an idea of its early life, educational and religious. The volume is worth studying.

S. V. P.

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

MUGHAL EMPIRE IN INDIA (1526-1761.) PART II. By S. R Sharma, 1934.

We had an occasion before to review the first part of this book which dealt with the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India. This part deals with the development of that empire under Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb and also with its decline under Bahadur Shah.

The authar has maintained the same principles in writing this volume also. He familiarises the student with account from contemporary writers on the various topics of interest in this period. He gives many useful quotations and references. He has made full use of original records published in English. The book shows very careful work and students will be much more profited by this book than others of the usual sort in understanding the texture of history.

S. V. P.

"ACCENT ON YOUTH"

A Play About Playwrights

No dramatist, in recent times, appears carefully to have considered the perils which surround and plague the task of creating a playwright character. The traps and terrors which strew the path of a writer creating a novelist character are distressing enough, but they are as so many rest-bowers and oases when compared to what a dramatist faces when, suddenly, he is overwhelmed with the urge to write about one of his own kind.

Some months ago Samson Raphaelson, who once upon a time wrote a play called "Young Love," sat himself down upon the brow of a Hollywood hill and composed a three-act tidy for the stage which he called "Old Love." When the manuscript reached the hands of Crosby Gaige, in New York, two things happened to it; it was bought for production, and it was with astonishing haste, retitled "Accent On Youth".

The most impersonal of show-shoppers feels weird, scratchy things coursing up and down his spine when he encounters a play about a playwright. The authors and creators of these characters invariably deck their heroes in excessive charm, making the boys a dazzling combination of all the delights reputedly available to man. Tehy are winning, witty, smooth, faultless, and, of course, irresistible to women. Every word they speak on the most trivial of subjects has a casual brilliance which points them for very glamourous people.

In "Accent On Youth" Mr. Raphaelson performs all these satin miracles of character-making, telling the plaintive love-story of a fifty-one-year-old dramatist who is adored by his comedy and exceedingly young secretary. The dramatist, having just completed a play makes an arrangement to dash off to Finland with an actress. He calls his secretary in checks up on the last details of his business affairs and, then, of course, discharges her.

Once discharged, once paid, once plainly and unequivocally her own mistress without any duties toward him, she straightforwardly tells him she loves him. The words she uses, the manner in which she uses them, her reactions, and her fervors, all recommend themselves to him as just what his new play needs. So, in the midst of the tearful confession, he reengages her and begins to dictate a new scene for the play, a new scene lifted right out of what has just happened to him. Finland and the actress are forgotten.

As a reward for her candor, and for saving his play, this impertinent dramatist gives her the leading role. Their romance and her career as an actress are equally satisfactory until her young leading man falls in love with her. The aging dramatist, making a noble gesture, contrives that she shall return that love, and he goes quietly off to sulk about it. She marries the younger man and, five months later is back pleading for old love.

What Mr. Raphaelson really means is that five months later she is back saying, in effect: "I would rather have the love of an old man who is a charming dramatist than the love of a young man who is a good business man. It's more fun."

Apart from this restatement of the theory that knights of old were drab compared to a modern dramatist in the drawing-room, the Raphaelson play is a pleasant, flaky, and acceptable evening in theatre.

For a sample of airy dialog which accompanies even the most terrifying critical situations in the play, consider this passage between the actress and the dramatist at the moment when her husband has discovered her in the older man's apartment, and has witnesses who will further his divorce suit:

(The dramatist lights a cigarette, and sits down opposite the actress, his back to the husband and two friends.)

"Gaye" (the dramatist). Lovely weather we're having.

"Linda" (the actress). I wouldn't put it past you.

"Gaye" (indicating his old bath-robe, which she wears). What a beautiful garment. I've been admiring it all evening.

"Linda." Yes, a little model by Patou.

(Butler, without knocking enters)

Did you ring, sir?

"Gaye" (who hasn't been near the bell-cord).

Yes, "Flogdell." The champagne.

"Flogdell." Yes, sir. How many glasses, sir?

"Gaye. Flogdell," don't be stupid. There are only two of us.

"Glogdell" (looking from "Gaye to Linda," from "Linda to Gaye," and, then, from the two of them to the three silent young men). What happened to the three gentlemen who were here, sir?

Mr. Raphaelson excels in the making of that kind of writing, and three of his cast excel at performing it: Nicholas Hannen, as "Steven Gaye;" Miss Constance Cummings, as "Linda," and Ernest Cossart as "Flogdell." (Literary Digest.)

Dr. and Mrs. Topiwala. The Doctor is a prominent practitioner and publicist of Nair obi (East Africa).

Navalram Laxmiram Pandya. Born, 9-3-1836; died, 7-8-1888. (Drawn by M. M. Mistri, artist).

The first centenary of the birthday of this pioneer Gujarati literary critic, author and dramatist, was celebrated last week at Baroda under the auspices of Baroda Sahitya Sabha. The programme consisted of a lecture on the "Life and Times of Navalram" by Prof. M. R. Majmundar, M.A., LL.B., and an amateur performance of the author's play named "Bhattanu—Bhopalu", by the graduates and collegians of Baroda.

Monument to "Bobby", the faithful dog that guarded his master's grave in Greyfriars cemetery every day for 14 years.

GERMAN PLAY ABOUT HENRY VIII

A play dealing with the historic subject of Katherine Howard, the ill-fated fifth wife of Henry the Eighth, has just been produced at the State Theatre, Heidelberg.

The play describes Katherine's affaire with Thomas Culpepper, a theme with which Germans have already been familiarised by the film "Henry VIII", which aroused great attention in Germany. The new play lays more emphasis on the religious struggle between Catholics and Protestants at Court. The author of the play, which bears every sign of being historically accurate, is "Malte Masson". This name is understood to be the pseudonym shrouding the identity of a leading medical practitioner at Freiburg in Baden, whose first attempt at dramatic authorsh'p this is.

THREE DIFFERENT CLIMATES IN SINGLE CITY

Herdern, one part of Freiburg in Breisgau, enjoys a very warm climate, and is called by the inhabitants "The Riviera"; another part of the town in the Dreisam Valley has what is known as a stimulating climate; whilst the Schauinsland, which dominates the town, and attains a height of some 4,000 feet, has a typical sub-alpine climate.

"What! You are heavily in debt, and you want to marry my daughter?"

"Yes, of course—unless you can suggest any other way out of the difficulty."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

..."She told me that you told her the secret I told you not to tell her."

"I told her not to tell you I told her."

"Well, don't tell her that I told you she told me."

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Makes it so pleasant to use—leaves the mouth so clean, refreshed.

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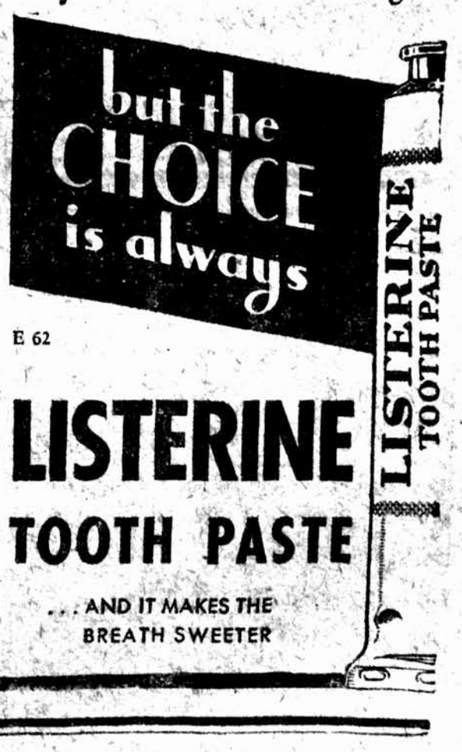

E 62

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

...AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

The March Of Science

WORLD'S LARGEST FORGING PRESS

A new heavy forging press capable of exerting a pressure of 7,000 tons, and claimed to be the largest press of its kind in the world, has been erected at the Vickers Works of the English Steel Corporation, Ltd., at Sheffield. This forge is to meet the requirements for greater forgings in the chemical and oil industries, and in the marine, electrical, and general engineering industries.

The new forge will be capable of dealing with ingots upto 250 tons in weight, the ingots being cast in the Siemen's melting department. The forging press will be operated by a high-pressure electro-hydraulic pumping set which is believed to be the largest in existence. This pumping equipment alone weighs 400 tons and is capable of pumping 400 gallons a minute.

The forging cylinder and ram give a total forging pressure of 7,000 tons, with a working pressure of 2½ tons per square inch, and a penetration speed of two inches per second with ten five-inch penetration strokes per minute at full load. The main press forging operations are controlled by a single master lever.

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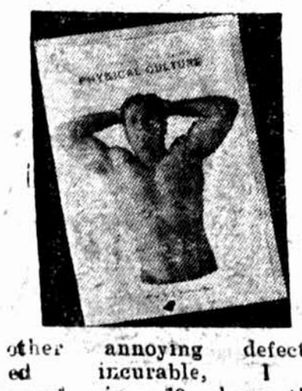

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

PORCELAIN PRINTING

A machine to print patterns on porcelain has been invented by Mr. Ichiro Hakoki by means of which a thousand impressions can be made in an hour.

Mr. Hakoki is a graduate of the Department of Sociology of Kanset Gakuin, Kobe, and studied painting under Professor Ryoji Ito of the Tokyo School of Arts and Crafts. He has been awarded Yen 1,000 for his invention by the Japan inventor's Association last year.

BAMBOO NEEDLES

At a test recently made of bamboo grown in Higa of Miyazaki Prefecture (Japan) it was found that this material is excellent for gramaphone needles.

One factory in Miyazaki has a capacity to make two million boxes of needles a year. One needle costs when manufactured two sen.

HOW SOUND CARRIES

Oxygen tends to absorb sound; it is the nitrogen of the atmosphere which transmits most of the sounds we hear, it has been discovered by Prof. Vern O. Knudsen, of the University of California at Los Angeles. Professor Knudsen's studies, which recently won the annual prize of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, showed that oxygen absorbs sound of high frequency so rapidly that if we lived in an atmosphere of pure oxygen the warbling of birds and the consonants of high frequency in speech could not be heard except over very short distances.

FARTHEST NEBULA

Development of a new, highly sensitive photographic plate has enabled astronomers to photograph a nebula 500,000,000 light years from the earth, it was announced by Dr. Edwin P. Hubble, astronomer of Mt. Wilson Observatory. This is the most distant nebula ever photographed, and tho the plate was nearly twice as fast as the fastest hitherto used, an exposure time of three and one-half hours was necessary. The picture was taken with the aid of the 100-inch telescope at Mt. Wilson.

FOR COLOR-BLIND DRIVERS

Color-blind automobile-drivers may escape difficulty in determining whether a traffic-signal is red or green by wearing special spectacles, the upper part of which are made of some kind of red filter-glass, it recently was suggested by Dr. Vernon A. Chapman, of Milwaukee, in "The Wisconsin Medical Journal." If the color of the light, seen through the filter, appears unchanged, it is green: if it appears black, it is red.

BY TUBE FROM EUROPE TO AFRICA

Spain's scheme to link Europe with Africa by tunnelling under the Straits of Gibraltar would cost £9,000,000, it is now revealed.

The official Tunnel Commission estimates that the work would take six years to complete.

According to present plans the Spanish entrance to the tunnel would be near Tarifa, 14 miles from Algeciras. It would come up at Punta Felguera, in the Spanish Protectorate in Morocco, close to the international zone of Tangiers.

The length would be about 12 miles. Electric trains could pass through in 30 minutes. The tunnel would be double, the two tubes being linked at intervals.

Later a third tunnel for motor traffic might be added, but the technical difficulties of ventilation are too great for this extension at present.

Spaniards feel that their own neutrality should be a guarantee that the speedy new communications with Africa would not be used to transfer black troops to Europe in the case of war.

WORLD'S NEWS IN BRIEF

75 YEARS OF GERMAN ATHLETICS.

10,000 gymnasts, men and women, from all over Germany are to take part at Whitsuntide in the national memorial demonstration at Coburg to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the German Gymnastic Association.

STUTTGART TO BUENOS AIRES IN 3 DAYS.

From Germany to South America in 3 days by air! This is the important speeding up plan announced by the German Lufthansa Company, to take effect from April next. Hitherto the flight from Stuttgart to Buenos Aires—a distance of approximately 8,750, has occupied 5 days.

Other plans are in preparation for speeding up the transoceanic service still further next year.

SCULPTOR HONOURED.

The greatest distinction in British sculpture has been awarded to Captain Adrian Jones, the oldest practising sculptor in the world, who has just celebrated his 90th birthday.

The award is the Gold Medal of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.

£700 FOR LOSS OF WIFE.

A Grimsby man, whose wife was killed by a motor-car, was awarded £700 damages at Lincoln Assizes last month.

It was stated that the woman, the wife of Mr. George S. F. Woodman, of Grimsby, picked fruit for 21 weeks every year in order to earn enough to keep her 13-year-old son at a secondary school.

OLD WOMAN RISKS LIFE FOR PETS.

Entering a blazing room in an attempt to rescue her pet cat and canary, a 65-year-old woman, Mrs. Mary White, the wife of an old-age pensioner, was severely burned in her home in Oakfield Crescent, Kentish Town, last month.

When firemen forced an entrance they found Mrs. White lying unconscious on the floor with the canary's cage clasped in her arms. The canary was still alive. The cat was suffocated.

Mrs. White regained consciousness just before she was taken to hospital, and murmured to her son, who had been out at the time of the fire, "I went back for the bird."

RHINO FAST IN SWAMP.

A giant Rhinoceros has become fast in the swamp on the side of the great Ngadi soda lake and has no hope of being extricated.

The beast is vicious and resents any attempt to approach him with a view to rescue. A rifle bullet is the only solution to get him out of his predicament, unless, of course, he is left to starve.

The incident reveals the manner in which prehistoric remains came to be deposited in the water beds of East and Central Africa. The last case of a similar kind occurred ten years ago, and the animal then had to be destroyed.

JERUSALEM TO HONOUR SIR H. SAMUEL.

The Town Council of Jerusalem have decided to name one of the principal squares in the city and a street adjoining it after Sir Herbert Samuel, it was stated in London.

Various towns have commemorated in this way his High Commissionership in Palestine from 1920 to 1925. At Tel-Aviv, the new town on the sea near Jaffa, which now has a population of over 100,000, the explanade along the sea and the adjoining square have been named after him. At Tiberias a new suburb bears his name. There is also a "Sir Herbert Samuel garden suburb" on the slopes of Mount Carmel above Haifa—a prosperous settlement with wide views over the plain below and the neighbouring sea.

RUSSIAN "LUTHER BURBANK."

I. V. Michurin is often called "the Russian Luther Burbank," although he himself disclaims the title since he disagreed with Burbank on certain fundamentals. He has developed more than 300 kinds of plants, mostly in the post-revolutionary years. He crossed a quince and an apple, a blackberry and a raspberry, and has produced a type of cherry that grows as thickly as grapes. He also has developed a shrub-like pear-tree which bears rich fruit. After the Revolution, Lenin became interested in Michurin's work, supplied him with funds, new land, and a corps of assistants. Last year Michurin's sixtieth birthday was celebrated throughout Russia.

JAPANESE COLONISATION.

Davao, in the Island of Mindanao, will this year yield Japanese settler-farmers 500,000 bales of hemp from about 120,000 acres of land. The Japanese, hungry for land, consort with native Filipino women, whom they sometimes marry legally, and hold, in the names of these women and their relatives, large areas of public land. The Philippine Government knows this, wrote a New York *Sun* correspondent in the island, but is unable to prevent or frustrate it. From Davao, when the time is ripe, the Japanese can penetrate all Borneo, lying in sight of the Philippines—the world's largest island save Australia alone.

COLLEGE-TRAINED SERVANTS.

A few years ago college-bred girls would have disdained domestic service. The depression has changed that—to some extent at least. Some of them are willing to try their hands at anything to make an honest living, says "Literary Digest."

So it is that the Y. W. C. A. of Orange, New Jersey, has begun a new venture. Under the direction of Miss Anna Davis, General Secretary of the local branch, unemployed young women of high-school or college education, will be used to supply the demand for cooks, housekeepers, nursemaids, and companions to elderly persons.

"From time to time," said Miss Davis, "young women, educated for a business career, but unable to find work, have told us they would take any respectable job, even though it entailed working in homes as cooks, nurses, or companions."

An investigation disclosed that there was a shortage of efficient domestic workers. A new bureau established by the Y. W. C. A. will serve as an employment-contact agency, and all negotiations will be carried on secretly.

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M. KRISHNAMURTI : A Young Indian Poet (By Adi K. Sett.)

TWENTY THREE YEARS ago M. Krishnamurti was born at Madanapalle, the second of a family of five. His father was a schoolmaster. Perhaps this accounts for the excellent education which Krishna received, for we are told that from a very early age he was placed under the charge of Sanskrit pundits who trained him in Hindu scriptures and literature. He acquired great mastery of the Gita and the Upanishads at the early age of eleven and was acclaimed as a boy-prodigy in the Madras Presidency. At this time Krishnamurti lectured at various parts of the Presidency and specially at Madanapalle on Hindu scriptures. His discourses attracted so much public interest and were so largely attended that the papers reported that no other person except Annie Besant had drawn such huge crowds at her talks.

Krishna has written a considerable amount during his schoolboy-period, but it is all in his vernacular and a little in Sanskrit. His English education began at the age of thirteen under a remarkable Englishman, Mr. Wilfred Stott, who is a Theosophist and an astrologer and who discovered through his horoscope some great potentialities in Krishna and so voluntarily undertook to teach this boy-prodigy. The boy worked hard and so assiduously that within three years he was proficient in the English literature and had completed all the great English poets. He is not influenced by any particular poet, but he once told me that Shelly, Swinburne and Keats are his favourites. Krishna is of a philosophical mind and from time to time has written essays on comparative religion and philosophical studies which have been published in various journals. At sixteen, his first book of poetry, "The Offering," was published.

Before we proceed any further with selections from Krishnamurti's poems, it would be better to consider a few opinions on his work by famous men. Sir Brajendranath Seal, the then Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, speaks of Krishna as the boy with "very remarkable poetic gifts. His poetic perception as well as his poetic expression is of a very high order." Dr. Cousins wrote to the young poet: "I certainly think you have the root of poetical impulse in you."

"Songs And Roseleaves"

Krishna's second book of verses, "Songs and Roseleaves", was published in 1927. It contains two pretty black and white etchings by the Polish artist, Herman Wolinski and a Foreword by the Rev. William Meston, Principal of the Madras Christian College who says therein: "One reading was sufficient to convince me of the power that lived in Mr. Krishnamurti's work..... There is a fearlessness in the lines which arrests us, there is a firmness of tread which re-assures us, there is a charm of melody which upraises us. Here indeed is a sweet singer and as he sings he calls us to thought."

The publication of this book as also of his third one, "The Lama's Tale and Other Poems," was subsidised by the generosity of the Mysore State—that cultured and kindly State which for ever encourages young talent in literature, art and in almost every field of life. Special tribute must be paid here to Mr. K. Chandy, who was then the premier member of Council of H. H. the Maharaja, for discovering and encouraging this young genius.

We will now consider two fine pieces of verse from the second book of the poet, perfect in their thought and written in a masterly way. The first one is called "The Artist:"

Spring hath taken the pencil of Life
And on the winter-frozen can-

M. KRISHNAMURTI

vas of the Earth
Spreads his myriad sun-born glories
Of bird and flower and painted moth,
Pictures of God's rainbow-coloured dreams.....
Ah Spring! that hast raised Life on the dead earth,
Why nor raise Life on our dead minds also,
Our minds that are dead to the beauty of life,
With heaven-eyed Hope and Love, and Charity,——
Visions of God's rainbow-coloured dreams?

Krishna was only fifteen when he wrote this poem. How many youths of that age can write a poem with such delicious philosophy as a background? Now read his other poem, "My Heart is a Block of Marble":

My heart is a block of marble
That dreams and dreams of Life;
Oh come and break me, Sculptor!
With thy chisel and thy knife.
My soul is a silent lute
That hides its heart mute fire;
Oh come and touch me, Singer!
And with thy spark inspire.

"A Prayer"

A particular poem, called "A Prayer," was written for a little child who was about to become blind. It is full of pathos and beauty and the "Swarajya" speaks highly of it, when reviewing Krishnamurti's poetry:

A sinless child, pure like the white
Star of the evening skies,——
O God! why quench the tender light
That burns within his eyes?
Thou whose love hath with countless suns
Lit this dark world and damp,
Bereave not a frail little house
Of its frail little lamp.

The majority of Krishnamurti's poems are full of the pathos and the tragedy of life: they are exquisitely wistful. Moreover, they are thought provoking. In the following poem, "Roundel", the poet is in a gay mood, for he sings thus:

In the month of May not a bird is sad,
Not a flower is dull and grey;
But the trees grow glad and the streams run mad
In the month of May.
And a pulse of joy is felt in the day,
And the heart of each maid and lad,
As hand within hand they stare by the way.
And the skies are fair and the greenwood glad,
And the earth is young and gay;
when God is giver, what mayn't be had
In the month of May?

You cannot but admit that there is a great thought and a great philosophy in the poem, "God in the Worm," which, by the way, was written when the poet was only fifteen:

The voice of countless seas that roll and swell
Is prisoned in a shell;
The hand that lit the sun and starry scheme
Doth feed a glowworm's gleam:
The throe of worlds unborn that ache to be
Throbs in a bursting tree;
The ruin of sphere-undoing and its wreck
Whirls through a trampled speck;
The secret trembling in the starlit blue
Shines in a drop of dew;
And God that blows the breath which moves the storm
Is hiding in a worm.

For a number of years Krishnamurti worked as the secretary to the Raja Saheb of Bajang (Nepal), who is now the National Chairman of the World Fellowship of Faiths. In 1929 the Raja Saheb went to Europe for six months and the young poet accompanied him. Krishna has travelled extensively throughout Europe and has met many literary men and women during his travels. On his return to India, in 1930, "The Lama's Tale and Other Poems" (Krishna's third book) was published. It is dedicated to his patron, the Raja of Bajang. The book contains a picture of the poet from a drawing by the Serbian artist, Sibe Milicic.

"Lama's Tale"

"The Lama's Tale," is the longest and perhaps the most fantastic poem written by Krishna. The plot of the poem is said to be told to the poet by an old Lama. A robber is punished in Hell for his misdeeds on Earth, Merely for a whim, he had saved a spider once, when he was living. So a great web descends to him from Heaven. He clutches at it and rises to Heaven, followed by countless demons. The web gives way; the robber blasphemes and curses and they all fall into the pit of darkness and suffering. The following lines from the poem show the deep philosophic trend of the boy-poet and are so true:

..... O thou who hast for ages dwelled
In these dim realms, in fetters held,
Know that all pain and suffering
Does to the soul new knowledge bring
Nor without suffering and pain
Can man the peace Nirvanic gain.....
Nirvana will ye never find
Till ye have cast the self behind,
Then only will ye gain that peace
Which is the essence of all ease.

The following four lines from "A Dawn Picture" will be a good specimen of the descriptive power of some of Krishna's poems.

Slowly the dawn stole over the hills,
Softly the wind went rippling the lake,
Like as a dead man waking to life,
Colour and song fled back to the world.....

Like his other poems, there is great truth in the piece which I like so much and which the boy-poet calls "Death Levelleth All":

One doth starve and one doth revel,
One is king and one is slave;
But in death all find one level
Coming to the self-same grave.
Lived a rich man in his castle,
Ate and drank right merrily;
Clothed and fed by serf and vassal,
Knew no care and slumbered free.
Dwelt a poor man in his wattle,
Groaned and wept for lack of bread;
All his life, like sheep or cattle,
Moved and wrought and laboured.
While they lived, with different measure,
Fortune chose her gifts and gave;
Now they feel nor pain nor pleasure
Each within his narrow grave.

My last quotation will be from a remarkable poem of Krishnamurti, "The Pariah"—a poem which will appeal to thousands of Indians, especially at the present moment when Mahatma Gandhi is fighting so heroically for the Harijans.

Ye have branded him outcast, untouchable,
Ye have smeared God's holy image with shame,
Ye that proffer worship to senseless stones
With chanting and swinging of camphor-flame.
Ye look on his body with loathing and scorn,
Ye regard his touch more soiling than mire,
Yet he it is purges and renders you pure,
Ay, cleanses you even as water or fire.
Patient and forgiving like as the Earth,
With his burthen of sorrow he walks his way—
As the Earth that bore you and feedeth you still,
Though ye tread and defile her every day.
God pity your souls and forgive you your crime,
That have trodden like filth on a fellowman;
God pity your souls and spare you his rod,
Nor humble and smite you to dust as he can.

Krishna has great wit and humour. He faces Life with courage and takes the rough with the smooth. Tall, slim, with black, expressive eyes and a nervous manner of speaking—that is the picture of the boy-poet. He has indeed a fascinating personality.

Last year, under romantic circumstances, Krishnamurti married a beautiful young Nepali girl of gentle birth. She was a lady-in-waiting to the Rani Saheba of Bajang who is the daughter of the late Maharaja of Nepal. The other day, when I was speaking with a European lady, about this impulsive incident in Krishna's life, she said: "No wonder the girl fell in love with him. He is so fascinating."

I will not be exaggerating when I declare that Krishnamurti has a brilliant future before him. His mission in life is great: he must fulfil it.

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A TRIP TO THE Stratosphere

(By N. N. KOGEKAR, B.Sc.)

In our school days we were taught that for every 300 feet we go up the temperature falls by approximately 1 degree and that for every 900 feet we go up the column of mercury in the barometer falls roughly by one inch. Inquisitive as our nature is, in these days, we simply used to wonder as to the state of the atmosphere at great heights (say 10 miles) and with our imagination stretched to the fullest extent, we used to doubt, as to whether, by some means or the other, we can reach such great heights, to see our teeth chattering in the mouth and our senses beyond our control. And what a joy! when to-day we hear that these great heights have been conquered through the strenuous efforts of the adventurers, who undaunted by the experiences gained in their repeated trips and those of their predecessors claim admiration and gratitude from us for their perseverance, and the tremendous hardships they have suffered. Sitting on the wing of our imagination, let us go on a pleasure-trip to the upper heights of the atmosphere, beginning with the regions near the earth's surface, listening all the while to the thrilling but interesting accounts of the expeditions and discoveries made by the mighty adventurers at the cost of their lives.

Early Attempts

The most powerful weapon employed by the Scientists for the exploration of the upper air regons is a balloon. In fact both the manned and unmanned balloon have played very important roles in this kind of scientific research. Under the unmanned balloon come the pilot and the 'sounding' balloon. The former is a small rubber-balloon filled with hydrogen, which is liberated and allowed to drift with the wind whilst its course is observed through the telescope of one or two theodolites. With the help of two theodolites, separated by a considerable base line, the positive course of the balloon and the velocity of its flight can be determined and hence the velocity and the direction of the prevailing winds can be estimated. The pilot balloon made possible regular readings up to a height of two miles and in favourable circumstances upto a height of six miles, whilst occasional readings have been recorded at about sixteen miles. The advent of sounding balloon which is capable of rising to a much greater height than the pilot balloon made the way of the scientists much easy. It carries a Dine's Meteorograph which gives a record of the temperature, pressure and humidity of the upper air. These balloons record frequent readings upto a height of twelve miles and have recorded occasional readings upto a height of twenty-three miles.

If we turn our attention towards the manned balloons we find that many important expeditions have been made by adventurers in balloons. The first ascent of a manned balloon filled with smoke was made in 1783 by De Rozier and his co-worker. Shortly afterwards replacing smoke by Hydrogen a Frenchman reached a height of 1400 feet. In 1804, Ray-Lussac, ascended to a height of 4 1|2 miles, with the object of making magnetic observations. In 1862, the two scientists Alashier and Coxwell reached a height of seven miles. Thus slowly records were made only to be broken. In 1897. Andree set out to cross the North polar regions but was not heard of for a long time. In the year 1924, as ascent was made in an Hydroplane which went as high as 7 1|3 miles. After this the height record was made by Captain Gray, who rose to a height of 8 1|2 miles at the cost of his life.

Prof. Piccard's Great Feat

The honour of breaking the record of Capt. Gray goes to Professor Piccard who, accompanied by his engineer, Paul Kipper, made an ascent in his famous "F.N.R.S." balloon on May 27, 1931 and reached a height of 9.95 miles. He was floating his balloon in air for seventeen hours And for about seven, he was a prisoner in air, completely at the mercy of the air, expecting death every moment, because the rope controlling the valve used for letting off the gas, gave way. Taking advantage of the experiences gained in this ascent, he, accompanied by Max Cosyns, made a second ascent on August 18, 1932. The height reached on this occasion was ten miles. It will be interesting to note that the height reached by an aeroplane ascent made in the same year was 8 1|4 miles. After this, in Summer 1933, attempts were made by Max Cosyns, and Lieut. Commander Settle to break the previous height record of Professor Piccard. But both of them met with accidents and their aims frustrated. By this time Russia's keen interest in this matter led M. M. Prokofieff, Birnbaum, and Goduroff to make an ascent. These explorers in September 1933, reached a height of about 11 1|2 miles. Lastly, only in the month of January 1934, three Russians, gave a toll at the altar of adventure. It is reported (unofficially) that they reached a height of 13 miles. And, now, our eyes are directed towards the proposed ascent of Mr. Mollison, who, it is reported, is going to invade the wonderland of the "Stratosphere," with his famous aeroplane. A glance at the above account of the ascents made by the manned and unmanned balloons, brings forth the fact that the greatest height yet attained by a manned balloon is less than half the height attained by an unmanned balloon. Is it not true then, that the future of the exploration of the upper atmosphere lies more with the nnmanned than with the manned balloon?

Troposphere

About half a century ago, the general belief about the atmosphere, was that it extended for six or seven miles above the earth's surface, and then faded into empty space. But the repeated invasions of the balloons stated above, proved beyond doubt that above the layer of six or seven miles in height, there is a second one with ever increasing complexity of structure. The first part of our pleasure-trip is through the lower atmosphere by name "The Troposphere," which varies in height from about six miles to ten miles above the surface of the earth. It extends to a height of ten miles above the equator and to about three miles above the poles. Much is known regarding the structure and other features of this region. It is composed of the gases Nitrogen, Oxygen, Argon, Hydrogen, Neon, Helium, Krypton, Xenon, Carbon-dioxide, Ammonia and water-vapour. The percentage of all these constituents is subject to great variations. They arrange themselves according to their densities at great heights, so that only Helium, Hydrogen and Nitrogen are present at great heights. It is in this region that the pressure and temperature decrease at an approximately uniform rate with the increase in height. Thus at every step during our journey through the Troposphere we have not to gasp our mouth with wonder and amazement at the sight of the surroundings. But no sooner does the end of our journey through the Troposhphere brings us to the threshold of a new region known as the "Stratosphere" our Thermometer shows a tendency to remain constant. In fact, chiefly it is neither the consideration of the composition of the atmosphere, nor the pressure of the atmosphere that separates the "Troposphere" from the "Stratosphere" but it is the question of temperature alone that distinguishes the two.

Variation In Temperature

From the extensive series of observations made by De Bost by sending out sounding balloons into the upper air regions, it was clear that the fall of temperature did not continue indefinitely but it stopped abrutly at a height of about ten miles. He was unable to discover a limit to the region of constant temperature. But now it is known that it extends to a height of thirty miles. The change from the "Troposphere" to the "Stratosphere" is, however, not abrupt. The level of change from the former to the latter is called the "Tropopause." Like a buffer state the "Tropopause" varies frequently in outline. Its height is greatest (10 1|2 miles) above the equator and lowest (less than 7 miles) above the poles. There is also a variation in the temperature of the Stratosphere which is highest above the poles and lowest above the equator. This variation is higher in summer and lower in winter. The lowest known temperature on the ground level is 76 degrees F. (at Great Ice barrier in the Ross Sea) whereas the lowest recorded temperature in the Stratosphere is —134 degrees F registered above Batavia (latitude 5.40N) at a height of 10 miles. Thus to experience the lowest temperature, one has simply to take a balloon to the equator and ascend into the Stratosphere.

There are various sources from which radiation penetrates the atmosphere. The sun giving out the short light waves, the earth emitting the long heat waves known as "Dark radiation" and also the surrounding layers of the atmosphere, are the various sources. The even temperature of the Stratosphere is explained by suggesting that it is due to the balance between the absorption and radiation of heat from the various sources mentioned above. Bartels remarked that balloons which are of great use in the exploration of heights upto about 20 miles, will not be of much use for a comprehensive and detailed study of the upper Stratosphere. Naturally scientists sought for a better equipped explorer. And ultimately in "sound waves" they found out a right type of explorer.

Mysterious Behaviour Of Sound Waves

Since 1666 it had been a matter of wonder and confusion as to why the sound produced by explosions and guns could be heard clearly at sufficiently great distances from the centre of explosion and not in regions very near to the centre. This selective nature or sound waves was a matter of investigation before the scientists and it was Von dem Borne who put forth an explanation for the above mentioned phenomenon. He inferred from the observed facts that sound waves travelling in an upward direction proceeded at greatly increased speed for some distance and then turned downwards to the earth. From his observations of the explosion which occurred in 1903, it became clear that sound of this nature became audible with decreasing intensity upto a certain point, and that beyond this point there was a zone of silence in which no sound was heard at all and further beyond this, it again became audible until for a second time it vanished. In some cases there was a second zone of silence and a third zone of audibility. But for a long time, for want of a real proof, Von dem Borne's inference was not accepted. After the war, several long-established facts concerning the nature of sound waves were recognised. The chief among them being (1) that sound waves in air are longitudinal, (2) that air or any medium is necessary for their propagation, (3) that the velocity of sound varies in different gases and (4) that the velocity of sound varies directly as the square root of the temperature of the gas through which it propogates. This last fact was the basis on which the explanation for the path followed by the sound waves was forwarded. Thus sound waves either travel along the ground in a horizontal direction until they are completely absorbed by the molecules of the atmosphere near the earth or rise through the "Troposphere" in which the temperature goes on falling with height. Now as the waves rise in the regions of lower temperature, they are reflected, and consequently travel in concave curves. This concave path is maintained till they reach the Stratosphere, where the temperature is uniform. Once they enter the Stratosphere, they proceed in straight lines.

What Turns Them Back

Now, since the temperature of the Stratosphere was found to remain very nearly constant, there is no reason why the sound waves, should not continue to travel upwards in the same direction until they are lost in space. The existence of zone or zones of abnormal audibility proves beyond doubt that their path is obstructed by something that turns them back again towards the earth. It was thought that the waves were turned downwards because of the high winds present in the upper stratosphere. If this explanation were plausible then why is it that we should get the zone of abnormal audibility on both sides of the origin of sound. Another explanation put forth by Von dem

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 31)

A Page About Women

MODERN GIRLS OF JAPAN

Their Struggle For Independence And Sacrifice For Family

(BY CHAMAN LAL.)
TOKYO (By Mail.)

The modern girl who was called "moga" for short has ceased to be an interesting subject. As a matter of fact, she has disappeared from the scene as a district type of girl. During the past several years, girls with bobbed hair, in foreign clothes of economic independence, of independent thinking and purpose, of daring and challenging attitude have been so rapidly increasing that they have become part of the general public and no longer worthy of special attention.

Educators and moralists who made it their business to denounce the so-called "moga," lamenting over her "moga" looseness, "lack of moral discipline" and "disappearance of traditional gentleness and grace of Japanese womanhood" apparently seem to have closed their campaign against the "moga'!'. It appears now that they have come to a realization of the hopelessness of their attempt to stave off the new order of things in the feminine world.

OLD MORAL TEACHINGS.

Like the teachings of Hindu 'Puranas' the ancient Japanese teachings prescribed that it is the teaching of the sage that woman should never associate with man when she attains the age of seven years. Another passage has it that "woman should rarely leave her home, for it is her mission to stay at home and look after the affairs of her "home" and so forth.

If girls of the present generation faithfully followed these moral teachings, there would be no occasion for their parents to be harassed by their conduct and for moralists to deplore and denounce young girls for their "unwarranted freedom".

Young girls have made up or are making up their minds, consciously or unconsciously to be gentle only on condition that they should do so in their own way. They insist on being graceful according to their own ideas and tastes. Many of them are bent on wrecking the traditional gentleness and grace to gain a new kind of gentleness and grace born of freedom in the world of their own.

Girls in the city prefer work in offices and stores and printing shops to work as domestic servants because when they are through with their work for the day at 5 o'clock in the evening. they are really through, and the rest of the time is their own. They know they never can get through with their work and be free in a family where the relation between servants and master is still practically on a feudal basis. They want freedom and they feel they must have it.

But if they are compelled to work as maids due to economic circumstances they have to be driven to it instead of merely being persuaded. They work if they want to even if they do not have to. Many do not hesitate to become dancers, actresses and the like, even in defiance of all their friends and relatives if they make up their minds.

It is interesting to note what some of the women said at the proud table discussion recently promoted by the Economic Research Society of Senshu University. The discussion was participated by 16 young women and students mostly unmarried. Miss Sanae Takasugi, an actress of the Sochiku Cinema Company, said she does not have to help her parents but that she has become economically independent. Let us hear what Miss Shizue Nakagawa, waitress at the Grand Ginza, says: "I was not called upon to work to help my parents at first, but I was naughty enough to become a waitress. All members of my family and relatives deplored my conduct. The situation has changed since then, and I am now the centre of my family, as only brother has gone away. I think about 60 per cent. of waitresses are working to assist their families as I do."

CAFE WAITRESS SPEAKS.

Miss Tsuruko Nonaka, dancer at the Ginza Hall, said: "I have been working and supporting my family for three years. My family would go to pieces unless I worked because we have no father. No matter how sincere and respectable I may be in my profession, the people would not take me as such. It is for this reason that I am all the more determined to marry decently in spite of everything." Miss Nakagawa (waitress) said she does not care to marry because no one has confidence in her moral integrity simply because she is engaged in the profession of waitress. She said she is planning to have a small eating shop of her own. When she was told that woman's place is home, she said: "It all depends upon what kind of man one is married to. I am sceptical of the advisability of staying at home with an incompetent man."

"The modern girl is a timid creature almost as timid as any girl. The allegation that she is bold and challenging to man is an exaggeration. It must be remembered that respectability in the feudal sense of the word still counts for everything in this country, where family is the unit of national life. The respectability of one's famliy and its members is of prime importance. To keep a good name for herself and her family is one of her greatest concerns. A modern girl has to take into consideration all this, and she is always conscious that she is an eternal loser in an unfortunate love affair in a society in which man is supreme. In the face of this fact, it is unthinkable that the modern girl is so bold as to play recklessly with affairs of the heart in this hard community in which the matter of getting the next meal is the first and foremost consideration to save her life."

AND NOW.

What has become of the modern girl who is so timid as to shrink before the danger of being subjected to criticism on account of her new undertaking? In order to gain freedom she now defies her friends and relatives, and the newspapers have nothing to say about it. The story has ceased to be interesting. The romance of her being a dancer has long worn out, and she is now dragging her heavy feet for miles walking backwards every night to earn the next meal for herself and her family.

She has learned to dislike a handsome man who becomes familiar after dancing with her several times. She is a woman with a woman's weaknesses, but she has become very fastidious in her tastes about men. In this respect, she has become very much better trained than men. She refuses to fall in a trance at the sight of a beautiful flower at the entrance of a conservatory. She knows there may be prettier flowers inside and she wants to see them all. And her heart has become fairly well keyed up to common sense. The freedom of choice in marriage, woman suffrage, equal rights with men and all that are dear to the heart of woman have their real beginning in the factory, dance halls, churches, meetings and other places and occasions in which men and women associate, perhaps, after having "attained the age of seven years" contrary to the moral teachings of former days.

INDIAN WOMEN CELEBRATE ID IN JAPAN

Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Buddhist ladies had a feast on the Id at Kobe, under the auspices of the Indian Women's Club. Mrs. Ali, Secretary of the Club (who is also Secretary of the Congress Committee of Japan) is sitting, second from right, in the front row.

CRUSADE AGAINST ROBBED HAIR

Chinese Women Hit Back At Law

The recent ordinance by Chiang Kai-Shih against bobbed hair and curls for Chinese women and girls is being vigorously opposed by the women of Tientsin.

A general meeting of the Chinese bobbed-hair and others of the similar coiffure was held and decided to reject the ordinance against the unreasonable fixture of their hair, citing at the same time that Chiang's attitude in the present affair was too inconsistent as in 1926 all girls and women in the country were encouraged to bob their hair.

It was also decided to despatch telegraphic instructions throughout the land to solicit similar actions by women in other parts of the country, and to start a movement to prevent future marriage with all service and political party men, and to begin a compaign for divorce of married women from the above classes.

An organized body of these women is expected to be organized by the 20th to take charge of the proposed movement against Chiang's ordinance.

FIFTY-IDEAL AGE FOR WOMAN LEADER

Carrie Chapman Catt, the well known American feminist leader, staying at the White House, Washington, last month, for the first time in 55 years of crusading, made glowing prophesies there for both her causes—peace and feminine progress.

"The great women leaders are not gone," said Mrs. Catt. "When a cause reaches a point where it needs a leader, one will spring up. Fifty is the ideal age for the woman leader.

"Mr. Hitler is a back number in every respect. For every woman to get herself a husband instead of a job would mean polygamy in Germany. A band of women have gone to Mr. Hitler and got it officially said the time had not yet come when all women can be put back into the home."

JAP WOMEN ORGANISE RADIUM CO.

The Ena Radium Company Limited has been organized by Japanese women with a capital of a million yen.

Mrs. Emi Hibi, 46, is president, and the directors are: Mrs. Yoshie Enomoto, Mrs. Masako Takahashi, Mrs. Akie Sakai and Mrs. Bada Kuriyama.

The company was formerly under the management of the husbands of Mrs. Hibi and Mrs. Enomoto, but has now been reorganized by their wives.

Radium is produced in the Ena district of Gifu Prefecture, and the new company will exploit this field and manufacture articles of commerce.

CHESS

INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT IN MOSCOW

"GAME OF KINGS" BECOMES GAME OF MAN IN STREET

(From Our Chess Correspondent)

Moscow, Feb. 15.

World-famous chess players have come to Moscow to participate in the International Chess Tournament, organized by the Supreme Council of the Physical Culture Societies of the Soviet Union, and opening to-day in the Exhibition Hall of the Fine Art Museum.

The Chess Tournament is the talk of the day in this country, for chess is popular among the people of the Soviet Union as it is in no other country of the world. More than 500,000 members have been enrolled in the Chess Societies of the USSR; not to mention the millions who play chess fairly well, but who are not registered with the Societies. No, house, school, college or club will you find in this country that does not include that very necessary item of furnishings—the chess board and figures. As a matter of fact, non-players of the game of chess are sometimes nick-named "illiterate" in Russia.

WIDE-SPREAD POPULARITY OF GAME.

With such wide spread popularity that the game enjoys in the Soviet Union, it is only natural that the world's best chess players like Capablanca, Flor, and Nascar, would not find their first combats easy when they came face to face with the joyous and smiling, but thoughtful, Russian youth. Capablanca played against 30 young citizens simultaneously in the Press Men's Club in Leningrad on 12th February. The ex-world champion put up a strong defence, but the results of the nine hour game, much to his regret, were: out of the 30 games, he won 10; lost 11; and the remaining 9 were withdrawn by the mutual consent of the players. Another famous chess player, Mr. Flor, played against 50 young players in the Journalists' Club in Moscow, and after a trying combat lasting over ten hours, the results were: Flor won 16: lost 12; 22 withdrew.

The first international chess tournament was held in Moscow some ten years ago, in 1925. In the second and present tournament 20 chess masters, 8 of whom are from abroad, are participating. The names of the participants are as follows: P. Capablanca (America), A. Lascar (Germany), S. Flor (Czechoslovakia), A. Lilianthal (Hungary), V. Pirtz (Jugoslavia), Vera Manchik (England), P. Schpelman

How the London "Times" guards the "Game of Kings"
—"Evening Moscow".

Austria), and Stahlberg (Sweden). The names of the Soviet citizens participating are: Champion of the USSR, Botnick; champion of Moscow, Rumin; champion of Leningrad, Alartsen; Champion of the Ukraine Bogamirchuk; champion of Trans-Cauazia, Goglidze; and Leninfish, Lisinatz, Rabinowitch, Romanonsky, Tchekaner, Man, and Ragozin.

The Soviet press makes good satire out of the recent editorial appearing in the London "Times", which complained about the Soviets making the "Game of the Kings" (Chess) a Game of the Man in the Street—for the Masses.

AGENDA OF TOURNAMENT.

The following agenda has been set for the tournament: The games are to be played from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. and from 9 p.m. until 11-30 p.m. for four days continuously. On the fifth day postponed games will be played; while the sixth day will be a rest day. The time for the game is two and a half hours for the first 37 moves, with one hour for the remaining 15. A game cannot be withdrawn unless the permission of the Tournament Committee is given. Prizes for the winners, ten in all, have been fixed, with five extra prizes for the best combats. The tournament will last for several weeks, and already it has drawn the keen attention of the Soviet public and press. The demand for tickets of admission to view the games is enormous—to date 60,000 applications for reserved seats have been made.

QGD. White St. Amant, black Staunton.

	White.	Black.
1	PQ4	PK3
2	PQB4	PQ4
3	PK3	KtKB3
4	KtQB3	PB4
5	KtB3	KtB3 (a)
6	PQR3 (b)	BK2 (c)
7	BQ3 (d)	O.O
8	O.O	PQKt3
9	PQKt3	BKt2
10	BPxP	KPxP
11	BKt2	PxP
12	PxP	BQ3 (e)
13	RK1	PKR3 (f)
14	RQB1	RB1
15	RB2	RB2
16	QRK2 (g)	QB1
17	PR3	KtQ1
18	QQ2	PR3
19	PQKt4	KtK3
20	BB5 (j)	KtK5 (k)
21	KtxKt	PxKt
22	PQ5	PxKt
23	RxKt	QQ1 (l)
24	BB6	PXB
25	RxB (m)	KKt2 (n)
26	RxQ wins.	

(a) The classical line of development, opposing point against point, defence against command and standing up to any attack that may come.

(b) To prevent KtKt5 as he intends to play BQ3.

(c) It is more in accordance with classical ideas to play BQ3. See his 12th move.

(d) QPxP, BxP, 8 PQKt4, BK2, 9 PB5 is also a strong line.

(e) See note (c).

(f) This is waste of time. RK1 is imperative.

(g) With this move white obtains a definite positional superiority.

(h) A weak move. RK1 is better.

(i) KtQKt5 is also a strong alternative.

(j) White has obtained an ideal position—doubled rooks and a pinned Kt.

(k) Again RK1 should have been played. It is the only undeveloped piece on the board.

(l) RB7, 24 QQ4, PKB3, 25 BxR, QxB, 26 RxB.

(m) This is necessary. If 25 QxP, PxR.

(n) If QxR, 26 QxP, RQ1, 27 QR7+, KB1, 28 QR8m.

28	BB2 (l)	KB2
29	BKt3	RR3
30	KtK2	BK1
31	KtB1	KKt2 (m)
32	KtQ3	BB2
33	QK2 (n)	RR6
34	RKt1	RR8
35	QK1	RxR
36	QxR	QR6
37	QR2	QxQ
38	BxQ	Drawn.

(a) BQ3 followed by QK2 is also a strong line.

(b) Dr. Euwe pointed out that this move should have been preceded by 9..PR3. then 10.BR4, PQKt4, when white cannot play PB5 with advantage since after 11..KtR4 he would have been forced to exchange his QB.

(c) Not 10..PK4, because of 11 PxP, KtKt5, KtQBP, 13 PR3, KtR3, 12 BKB4.
14 PQKt4, KtK3, 15 BxKt.

(d) KtXB is not so good as white gets an open file for his rooks.

(e) If BB3, 14 BK2, QK1, 15 QQ1.

(f) Dr. Euwe has pointed out that 16..BxB, 17 RPxB, PQR4, 18 PKt4, KtB3, was worth trying as white could not have made much use of the open file.

(g) An attempt to win a pawn and try for a K-side attack. But white foresees the plan and makes the correct replies.

(h) If 20 PB3, then KtR4, 21 PKt3 (not QQ2, because of QR5, 22 PKt3, KtxP) PKt4.

(i) If KtK5, 21 KtxKt, BPxKt, 22 PB3.

(j) If KtR4, 22 PKt3, PKt4, 23 BPxP, KtxP, 24 RKB2 with advantage to white.

(k) KRR1 at once seems stronger.

(l) To make room for the Kt wh ch is to go to K5.

(m) If RR8, 32 Br2.

(n) Not the best move. White has a very slight positional superiority here, and the best course would have been to play KtK5, take the K to K3 and then play PKKt4. Probably white wanted to g ve a smashing blow. The move actually made gives black a chance to force exchanges and bring about a perfectly level position.

At present there are two challengers in the field for the World Championship. The match between Alekhine and Euwe is likely to take place this year, and next year it is expected that Capablanca will strive to win back his lost title. In view of this, the game between Euwe and Capablanca in the recent Hastings Congress is of unusual interest. It shows fine positional play by both sides.

QP. White Dr. Euwe, Black Capablanca.

	White.	Black.
1	PQ4	KtKB3
2	PQB4	PK3
3	KtQB3	PQ4
4	BKt5	BK2
5	PK3	O.O
6	KtB3	QKtQ2
7	RB1	PB3
8	PQR3	PQR3
9	QB2 (a)	PKt4 (b)
10	PB5	KtR4 (c)
11	BKB4	PB4 (d)
12	KtK5	KtxKt
13	BxKt	KtB3 (e)
14	BK2	KtQ2
15	Bkt3	BR5
16	PKt4	PQR4 (f)
17	BKB4	BKt4
18	O.O	BxB (g)
19	PxB	KtB3
20	QQ2 (h)	QB2 (i)
21	PB3	BQ2 (j)
22	BQ3	PxP
23	PxP	RR6
24	PKt3	PKt3 (k)
25	RR1	KRR1
26	RxR	RxR
27	QQKt2	QR2

Annual British Tournament

Will Be Held From July 8 To 20

The annual Congress of the British Chess Federation will be held at Great Yarmouth from July 8 to 20 both days inclusive. All the usual tournaments will be arranged and the last day for the acceptance of the entries is Tuesday June 11.

The B. C. F. Congress for 1936 will be held at Nottingham the chief feature of which will be an International Tournament.

After the end of the 4th round the following were the scores of the players at the Moscow Tournament: Bottwinnik, Flohr and Lowenfisch 3½ each, Rinmin, Lilienthal and Ragosin 2½ each, Capablanca, Lasker Lissitzin, Rabinovitch and Spielmann 2 each.

POSITIONS FOR STUDY.

Position No. 15. 1r2k3, 8, 8, 4p3, 2B5, 2KP1kt2, 1PP1Ktq2, 3Q4. Black to move and mate in two moves.

Position No. 16. 1q5k, 6pp, 8, 3b3Q,5Kt2, 8, 1PP1R3, 2K5. White to move and mate in two moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Position No. 10. 1 KtxQBP, RQ1, 2 KtxKTP, BR3, 3 BQ5, QK1, 4 PB4, BxKt, 5 PxB, KtKt5, 6 BR7+, resigns.

Position No. 11. 1QxKt, BPxQ 2 KtxB+.

Position No. 12. 1 RxP+ PxR, 2 QxBP+, KKt1, 3 QxKt, Qb1, 4 KtK5, resigns.

GAME No. 11.

We are to-day so familiar with tournaments and matches constantly being held to test the strength of national and international players that it is difficult to realise the time when a match was an outstanding event in the chess world. In the history of the game the Staunton—St. Amant match off 1843 stands as a landmark. It created an interest which has gathered strength as the years rolled by till the present day when the game is played in the farthest corners of the earth. Though Staunton won the match with the score of 11 wins, 6 losses and 4 draws, St. Amant proved himself a worthy foe. We give below the 13th game showing a fine combination by St. Amant, who was the more imaginative of the two. But steadiness won in the end.

Five-year-old William had been taugh that Sunday is not a day of play, but one to be set aside for church and kindred matters. Naturally his mother was surprised and shocked one Sunday morning to find him sailing his toy boat in the bath.

"William! Don't you know it is wicked to sail boats on Sunday?" she demanded.

"Don't get excited, mother," replied William calmly. "This isn't a pleasure trip. This is a missionary boat going to Africa."

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

A clergyman found himself in a railway carriage opposite a man who soon let him know that he was a Nonconformist and rather proud of the fact. As the train sped along, the man noticed the clergyman's attention directed to an advertisement of somebody's pills, so he said to him, "The maker of those was a Methodist."

Shortly after this they passed another board extolling someone else's pills, and the man remarked, "The maker of those was also a Methodist."

For the third time they passed an advertisement of pills, and the clergyman was told once more that they were the product of Methodist brains.

"Now," said his informant, challengingly "can yau beat that?"

"No," replied the clergyman. "I frankly confess that the Church of England has never done anything like that for constipation.

WHERE IS INDIA?

A Comparison With Germany.

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

Where is India? The name is obviously foreign. It is so different from other lands with a foreign official language, with its capital New Delhi. It is more a hallucination than a reality —a vast peninsula dreaming while other nations, even in our Orient, are thinking in terms of realities, of armies, aeroplanes, trade agreements with foreign powers. Even China has a sort of government at Nanking, Siam has become a republic, Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey are facing realities, are self-conscious, aware of things with British Embassies. Once in Germany during the occupation of Cologne by the British, the present writer had the good luck to hear the remark "Was ist das?" which means "What is that?" It was a revelation, it opened up ten million crusts, it went deep down into the mind, it made one conscious how free people feel when confronted by a foreign occupation. It was on the Leipzig railway station platform. With a certain adolescence, which lacked taste as well as consideration for the feelings of the poor Germans, the British authorities had made their presence felt by giving an English atmosphere to the whole station. The German alphabets on the sign-boards and the German language had given pride of place to the language of Shakespere, Milton and Lloyd George.

UNNATURAL AND SHOCKING.

We in this unfortunate country are accustomed to reading English in our midst, we accept it as if it were in the nature of things, as if English were the language of the people, but to a German to whom his language is the very breath of his nostrils, who moves and lives and has his being in an unadulterated German atmosphere, this extraordinary emergence of foreign alphabets and foreign faces and language in the midst of them, was a shock, something unnatural, something which ought not to be. Beyond the station was the Cologne Cathedral, wound up with the history of the Fatherland ,and its tradition and religion and here was something foreign which somehow pained German sentiment, because Germany still lived, her pride unconquered. Her fire was not extinguished, her hearths and homes were still German, Berlin, Munchen, Leipzig, Goslar were still German in sound, quality, soul, heart, above all kultur, and so we can understand the cry "Was ist das?", this undoubtedly human surprise at seeing a foreign element in the ancient city of Cologne.

For us it means volumes, it sets you thinking, the outcropping begins, we feel somehow that habits blind people to certain elementary needs of natural man. We are habituated from our birth to see foreign values, and institutions amidst us, as much part of the country as the Vindhyas or the Himalayas.

Snowden or Jungfrau or Brocken, are European names, they are neither Sanskrit nor Pali, nor modern Gujerati. If Broken, the highest hill in Fatherland is turned into Duke's Nose, or Clemenceau Point, there would be trouble, there would be an international crisis. Such baptisms are not tolerated.

A SUBMERGED INDIA.

India has, in the last hundred years, been submerged by a flood. A new India has come into being. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, New Delhi, the last name being symbolic of the change. Narmada still flows, and also Ganga, now known to us as Ganges, and Brahmaputra still winds its way by ancient mountains, but the Sun seems to rise on a different land. A new city is being born in our minds, a new country with a foreign name called India. England is not Anglettere to Englishmen, nor Deustchland, Germany to Germans. Flowers grow in free lands with their own names, the rivers are not geographical expressions and Fatherland means Father's Land, flowing with native industry, native wealth. The streets are filled with German goods in German language. You catch hold of a German bus, you get into a German railway, go over cities wound up with memories of German heroes and German fame. Romance and history and religion give distinction and individuality to the land. From bookshops to theatres, from small rooms for students to fashionable flats, from burgs and castles to factory houses, everywhere there is the imprima of the nation, of Deustchland, the manifestation of the nation's soul. The people are self-conscious, aware of places, remniscent oftheir glory. The students go walking from one province to another gathering experience, memories. They know the feel of Wurtemberg, how the milk tastes in Bavaria, the jagged outline of the Alps, the way Father Rhine, overladen with a thousand romances, flows gently through constance. They seem to live amidst their own in a national gemutlichkeit (comfort), with centuries around them. Germany is wrapped round them. The Universities, the market places where the old burghers met, the ancient cathedrals, the modern strasses (streets), have a continuity and organic connection, linked up with events every city a long connected social history. Goethe and Schiller and Heine are in the language of the nation. All the great experiences from the days of Charlemagne, known as Carlos der Gross, to the days of Hitler, have entered their language.

NOTHING TO CALL OUR OWN.

Unfortunately for us in India, things are different. Cities have camps, ancient cities with modern adjuncts which are pretty uncomfortable for sensitive people. New Delhi creates its own values, sanctified by the Educational Department, and though there are mosques and minarets and temples with idols and the Sacred Fire, Truth seems to be divided, and the nation wounded in many a place like Rana Sang. We feel as if there is no ark, no safety isle, nothing our own, where we can go and be happy—some isle of selfrespect, where we can, even for a short time, breathe free air. Really where is India?

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

The chief salesman had a very loud voice.

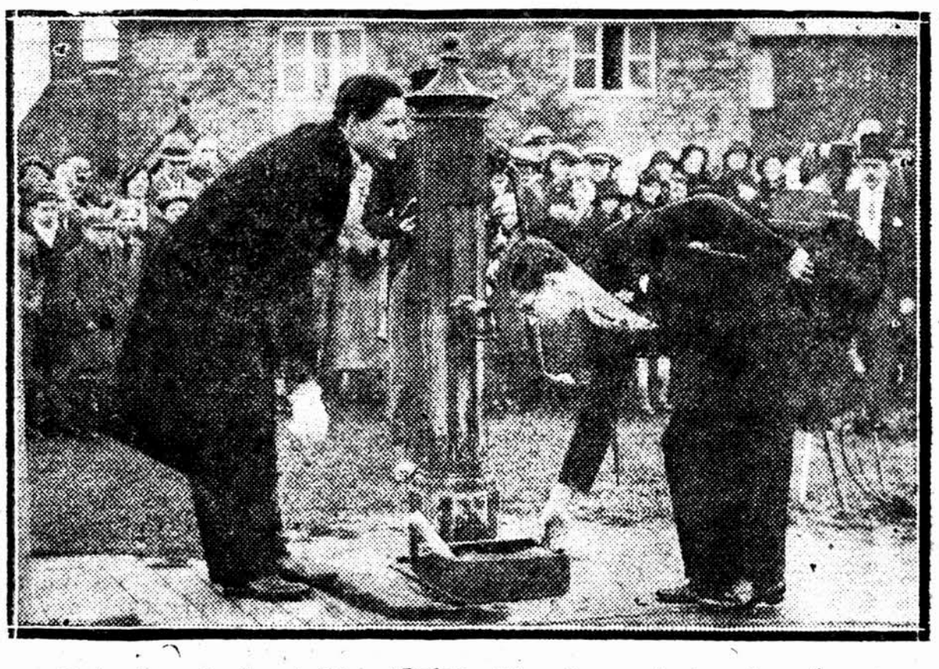
One morning when the manager arrived at the office he heard a terrible noise coming from the salesman's office.

"Who is that shouting?"

"That's Mr. Hill talking to Edinburgh," replied secretary.

"Then tell him to use the telephone."

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE DECLARE PEACE



Oxford and Cambridge Universities have declared a truce and will unite against the younger universities as a result of a recent speech by Sir Michael Sadler in which he prophesied the decline of Oxford and Cambridge in favour of the younger universities within the next ten years. The leaders of the two universities staged a meeting at Sherington, Buckinghamshire, exactly half-way between Oxford and Cambridge, where the editors of the four leading university papers "Isis", "Granta", the "Cherwell", and the "Gownsmen", made speeches emphasising the bonds between the two universities and declared they would stand shoulder to shoulder. An oath of unity was administered and a white dove was released to signify the truce.

Photo Shows:—Placing the scrolls of the peace declaration between the two universities under the village pump at Sherington.

INDIA & CEYLON TEST US

READ WHAT THEY SAY

Dr. B. N. Bose's Hospital,
Barrackpore (Calcutta).

I have used Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets in several cases of Malarial Fever, and found them very efficacious

The tablets were also supplied to three medical men, who used them personally. They were highly pleased, as the tablets not only cut short the duration of the fever, but also were free from unpleasant effects

M. B Captain late of I.M.S.,
Medical Officer-in-Charge.

SHIGODE ESTATE,
KADUR DT. (MYSORE).

Having tried your Anti-Malaria Tablets on some of my coolies, I am glad to state they are very efficacious.

I have recommended these tablets to my neighbouring Coffee Planters, etc

LOUIS C. CARDOZA,
Coffee Planter.

JALGAON,
(EAST KHANDESH).

The sample that you sent us was tried in some cases of persistent Malaria and has been found to be very useful.

K. G. SHARANGPANI,
Member-in-Charge,
Industrial Settlement,
(Under the Management of Servants of India Society).

EPITAWELA, KIRIELLA, CEYLON.

I tried these tablets on some of the coolies suffering from Malaria. It has acted most wonderfully, and fever was down in 2 days' time.

I can recommend to any one whom I come across suffering from Malaria.

Superintendent,
Talagahahena Estate

AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS

More certain than quinine and with none of its harmful effects; can be safely used by women during their periodic troubles. Absolutely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite and other drugs of similar nature.

Book of Testimonials will be sent on request.

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ELEMENTS OF RADIO RECEIVING

Mysteries of "Tuning" (By "GABRIEL") "Rectification" And "Amplification" Explained

In the "Chronicle" of Sunday last we saw how the modulated "Carrier-Waves", when radiated by the transmitting aerial, travel through space, nearly with uniform intensity in all the directions, at the terrific speed of 1,86,000 miles per second.

When these waves arrive at the receving aerial, carrying with them the music and speech from the transmitter, the function of the receiving set is to arrest the modulated carrier waves that are lingering in space, separate the original inaudible high-frequency part of it, from the audible low-frequency component, to eliminate the former and by a suitable arrangement reconvert the latter into original music and speech. We shall refer to the circuit of a two-valve receiving set, given in Fig. 4, while dealing with the passage of the modulated carrier waves from the aerial to the receiver and thence to the loudspeaker. One very important fact about the modulated stage: The electrical vibrations that characterize such waves belong to the category of alcernating current vibrations. It is a characteristic of such vibrations that they are executed on both the sides of the position of rest. The value of the current fluctuates between a positive maximum and a negative maximum.

TUNING.

The modulated carrier waves do not enter the receiver until certain conditions are brought about within the 'receiver.' We know that if a tuning fork be vibrated, and brought near another tuning fork having the same frequency, the latter begins to vibrate in sympathy with the former. This happens because the natural frequency of both the tuning forks is identical. The principle in accordance with which this phenomenon occurs is called the principle of 'resonance'. The modulated carrier waves have a definite frequency of their own. If then, by some device we can adjust the receiver so that it is in resonance with the particular transmitting station that we desire to 'Listen in', the set will respond to that station only. This particular process of bringing the receiver-circuit in 'resonance' with the transmitter-circuit is termed 'tuning'. Referring to the Fig. 4, adjusting the component marked as C1, which is called a variable condenser, and that marked V, which is known as the variometer, brings the receiver-circuit in 'resonance' with the desired station. This variometer enables us to have very fine adjustments of the components L1 and L2 which are known as 'inductances'. This operation, as it were, throws open the gates of the receiver to the wireless waves.

As pointed out before, these wireless waves are electrical vibrations of the alternating current type. They are conducted by the aerial to the inductance (L1) in a manner in which it would conduct alternating currents. We note in the Fig. 4, that just near the inductance L1 there is another inductance L2. These inductances are mere coils of metallic wires. Now when two such coils are placed side by side, and an alternating current flows through one of them a similar alternating current is induced into the other adjacent coil. The only difference in the currents flowing through the two coils of wire will be that the current flowing through the inductance L2 will be in a direction opposite to that in which it flows through the inductance L1. The modulated carrier waves are thus transferred from the circuit consisting of the aerial, the inductance L1 and the earth which constitute the "primary" circuit, to the inductance coil L2, in the "secondary" circuit as it is technically called. And since the circuit is tuned to the frequency of the incoming radio-waves, they are welcome within the receiver, and proceed to the 'valve' V1 along the path (ag). It is here, within the radio 'valve' or the 'tube' that these wireless waves suffer a very important modification.

HOW THE VALVES WORK.

In order to have a working knowledge of this particular modification, it is necessary to have an elementary knowledge as to how a radio valve works. In Fig. 4, V1 represents a simple valve of the set that we are considering. Examining such a valve we find a thin metallic filament, which is connected with the low-tension or the low-voltage battery of the set. This filament is represented in the Fig. 4, by (f) in the valve V1, surrounding this filament is a gauge of thin wire, which is shown in the Fig. 4, by the dotted line within the valve and represented by the letter (g). This gauge of wire is so connected in the circuit, (as can be seen in the Fig. 4), that the modulated carrier waves, are, so to say, admitted within the valve V1 through it. This gauge is known as the 'grid' of the valve. Surrounding the grid and the filament is a curved plate of metal. This plate is known as the plate of the valve or the 'anode' of the valve. This is shown in the Fig. 4 by the letter (p) within the valve V1. As shown in the diagram this is connected in the circuit so as to provide a pass-out to the wireless waves, after they have suffered the modifications within the valve V1. The particular modification that the radio-waves suffer within the valve V1, is technically known as "detection" or more correctly as the "rectification."

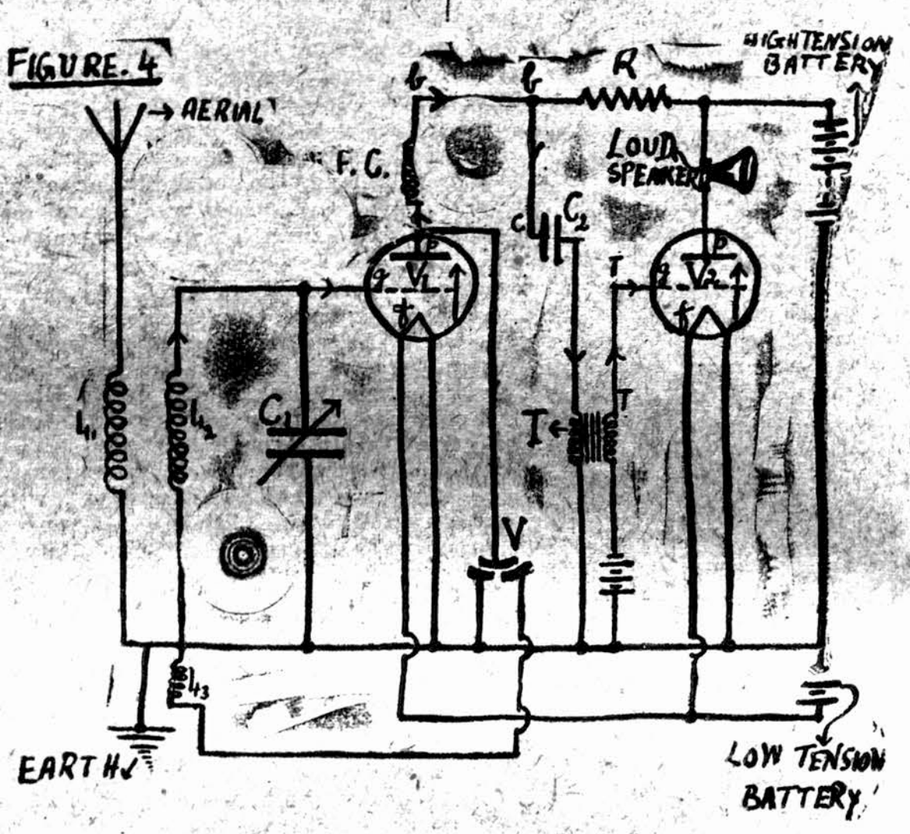
LOUDSPEAKERS.

We have seen before that these wireless waves are but a type of currents that flow first in one direction and then in the oppsite direction. If such alternating currents, even of audible frequencies be allowed to pass through a loudspeaker, the instrument will not 'speak'. But if a current which flows only *in one* direction and at the same time fluctuates in strength, the frequencies of these fluctuations lying within the audible frequency range, the loudspeaker does 'speak'. We shall take this property of the loudspeakers, as an assumption; for attempts at further details might create confusion.

The principal function of the valve V1 then, is to modify the modulated radio-waves to a type that would work the 'speaker'.

When the set is working there is a current flowing within the valve from the filament to the plate, as shown by the arrow-head within the valve V1 in Fig. 4. The 'grid' of the valve, as we have seen provides, as it were, a path for the modulated carrier waves, and also intercepts this current within the valve V1 from the filament to the plate, so that the fluctuations of these modulated carrier waves are impressed upon the valve current. But the valve permits only currents flowing in one direction, viz., from the filament to the plate. The modulated carrier waves represent currents flowing in both the directions, viz., from the filament to the plate and from the plate to the filament. The former we might speak of, as the positive currents and the latter as the negative currents. The property of the valve, of allowing only currents flowing from the filament to the plate, to exist within it, bars the negative parts of the radio-waves from passing out of the valve, through the plate.

FIGURE. 4



RECTIFICATION.

In order to have a picture of this action of the valve, we might refer to Fig. (3) of the last article which gives the modulated carrier-waves. The electrical vibrations which characterise these waves, are then, first in one direction and then in the opposite direction. As we have noted, such types of radio-waves will not work a 'speaker'. Suppose then the part of the waves below the horizontal line (A B) in Fig. 3 does not exist at all. Then the type of waves that remains is one which is capable of working a loudspeaker or a headphone. Firstly because they represent currents flowing all the while in one direction only and secondly because these currents are fluctuating in their valve, at frequencies that lie within the audible range. Rectification of the modulated carrier-waves, then, consists in bringing about the removal of the portions of the waves below the horizontal line AB, in Fig. 3. The waves after having suffered rectification no longer belong to the alternating-current type. They are converted into the type of currents that always flow in one direction and that fluctuate in strength; or to the type of "varying currents". That this 'rectification' of the wireless-waves is indispensable, is obvious from the fact that the rectified type of radio-waves is the only type that can work a loudspeaker or a headphone. We thus see that the 'detector' valve plays a very important role in a wireless receiver.

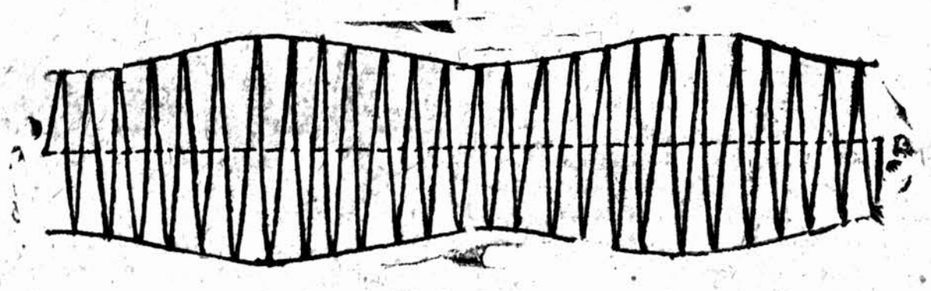


Fig. 3.

AMPLIFICATION.

There is one more modification that the detector valve brings about in the modulated carrier-waves. The radio waves emerge from the detector valve with increased strength, or a as a technically called, they suffer "amplification" within the valve. To know precisely how this 'amplification' ailition is brought about, one must have more scientific study of the action of

(Continued on page 33)

Japan's Patriotic Radio Fans

(By CHAMANLAL)

TOKYO.

Young Radio fans inspired by patriotism are preparing themselves for the next war.

The Japanese amateur radio world is advancing steadily. So rapid has the progress been that the "short wave" fad has outgrown its novelty and the "ultra-short wave" or "micro wave" system has come to hold the place of prominence in recent months.

The Amateur Radio League of Japan, though only recently established in comparison with the American A. R. L., has successfully developed the technical side of radio to a high point.

The shortwave system has been employed to its maximum utility and the members have recently felt that research and experiments into this phase of the work are of no further use.

With the practical application of the "micro-wave"—radio waves of far greater frequency and far shorter wave length than the short waves—a new sphere of interest and research has been opened to the amateurs.

The J. A. R. L. now composed of 350 odd members, including two licensed women operators, have decided to popularize this new "weapon" for the welfare of the nation.

The ultra-short wave system makes possible efficient short distance communication, the necessary transmission and receiving apparatus being light and portable.

Because of the possibility of making use of the ultra-short wave system in connection with army manoeuvres in cases of war, and for ordinary communication services in times of peace, the work of the radio amateurs is watched with keen interest.

Sunday Chronicle

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DON'T MISS YOUR COPY

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

He—"Who spilled mustared on this waffle, dear?"

She—"Oh, John! How could you? This is lemon pie."

* * *

Jean—"Fashions may come and go, but there's always a demand for cosmetics."

June—"Yes, women can't go wan forever."

* * *

Film Star—"Yes, I said I wanted a home with at least ten children."

Friend—"My dear, what makes you say such foolish things?"

"The publicity department."

* * *

Arthur—"So your new job makes you independent?"

Albert—"Absolutely. I get here any time I want before eight, and leave just when I please after five."

* * *

"Are you a doctor?" asked a young lady, stepping into a drug store.

"Naw," replied the youth behind the white counter. "I'm just the fizzician."

* * *

It happened in New York's lower East Side.

"How many seasons are there?" asked the teacher.

"Just two," answered Rachel.

"What are they?" inquired the puzzled instructor.

"Slack and busy," replied Rachel.

* * *

"I hear that Mrs. Highbride is much disappointed in her husband."

"Dreadfully. She understood he was a home-loving man and now he wants to tag along with her everywhere she goes."

* * *

The tenderfoot thought he could ride, and mounted a pony in front of a lot of cowboys. The pony soon threw him. A cowboy, helping him up, said: "Well! What threw you?"

"What threw me? Why she bucked something fearful! Didn't you see her buck?" cried the tenderfoot.

"Buck!" said the cowboy. "Hell! She only coughed!"

* * *

"You say that gambler lost his life in a craps game?"

"Yes, he didn't know they were loaded."

* * *

"Did you see the last American film?"

"Well—I hope it is the last."

* * *

"Where is that beautiful canary-bird of yours that used to sing so clearly and sweetly?" asked Mrs. Weatherbee.

"I had to sell him," Mrs. Butlam said tearfully. "My son left the cage on the radio set and he learned static."

* * *

Alfalfa Ike—"What happened to that tenderfoot who was out here last week?"

Badger Pete—"Oh, he was brushin' his teeth with some of that new-fangled tooth paste and one of the boys thought he had hydrophoby and shot him."

* * * *

"Is that your college dipolma you have framed there?"

"Well, it's a sort of diploma. It's a worthless stock certificate showing that I've been through the school of experience."

* * * *

Jane—Frank told me I was the only girl he ever loved.

June—And doesn't he say it beautifully!"

* * * *

Teacher—"Now, Robert, what are you doing—learning something?"

Robert—"No, sir; I'm listening to you."

* * * *

"Is a ton of coal very much, papa?"

"That depends, my son, on whether you are shoveling or buying it."

The Gent in the Corner—"Would any of you gentlemen care to join me in a game of cards?"

(Courtesy:—"Glasgow Evening Times")

"Do you think those cookery classes accomplish anything?"

"Sure I do. I haven't seen a tramp around the place since they started."

* * * *

"If Shakespeare were here today, he would be looked on as a remarkable man."

"Yes, he'd be more than 300 years old."

* * * *

Mrs. Shopalot—"Can you alter this dress to fit me?"

Salesman—"Ctrtainly not. That isn't done any more. You will have to be altered to fit the dress."

The Pipe of Peace.

(From a Cartoon in "Der Sempl," Prague.)

Captain—"Did you enjoy year leave, lieutenant?"

Paymaster—"Yes, but there's nothing like the feeling of a good desk under your feet again."

* * * *

"Drink," said the Irish preacher, "is the greatest curse of the country. It makes yer quarrel with yer neighbors. It makes yer shoot at yer landlord, and it makes yer miss him."

* * * *

"Here's a letter from Dunleigh asking that we send him a part of what't due him, and enclosing a stamp for a reply. What shall I do about it?" asked one of the two impecunious partners.

"Send him back the stamp on account," replied the resourceful side-kick.

"You're sure one bottle will cure a cold?"

Assistant—"It must, sir—nobody's ever come back for a second."

* * * *

"What's your name?" "M-M-M-M-M-M-Mabel."

"I'll call call you Mabel for short."

* * * *

"What is an 'optimist,' Daddy?"

"Well, child he is a fellow who goes into a hotel without baggage and asks to have check cashed".

* * * *

Mrs. Nayber—"You seem rather hoarse this morning, Mrs. Peck."

Mrs. Peck—Yes my husband came home very late last night.

* * * *

"Thomas, I do not like calling my chauffeurs by their Christian names—what is your surname?"

"Danling, madam."

"Drive on, Thomas."

* * * *

Lady—"Have you been accustomed to having a housekeeper over you?"

New Maid—"Madam, we never speak of having people 'over us.' But I have had colleagues."

* * * *

Keezer—"When this depression is over the rich will be richer and the poor poorer".

Geezer—"Yes, and I presume the ones that are neither will be neitherer."

* * * *

Policeman (after the collision)—"You saw this lady driving toward you. Why didn't you give her the road?"

Motorist—"I was going to, as soon as I could discover which half she wanted."

* * * *

A Civil War veteran had spent a week at a New York hotel. When he went to pay his bill the clerk asked:

"What was your rank?"

"Oh, just a private", the old soldier replied.

"Well, I won't charge you anything. You are the first private I ever met."

* * * *

Jack—"You look as if you were all in, Toni! What's wrong?"

Toni—"Last night I called on that new girl I was telling you about. Her mother opened the door and let me in—and then and there she demanded to know what my intentions were."

Jack—"That must have been very embarrassing."

Toni—"Yes, but that wasn't the worst of it. Just as the mother had finished speaking, the girl shouted down the stairs: 'Mother, that isn't the one!'"

A Scottish lady invited a gentleman to dinner on a particular day and he had accepted with the reservation, "If I am spared."

"Weel, weel," replied she, "if ye're deid I'll no' expect ye."

* * * *

Soulful Lady (rhapsodizing over the view)—"Exquisite. This is exactly like heaven."

Driver of the Charabanc Party—"Lumme. Alf! She's been about a bit!"

* * * *

English-women (in Scotland)—"I want a sheep's head, and it must be English."

Butcher (flinging a head to his assistant)—"Here, Jock, tak' the brains oot o' this."

* * * *

Teacher—"Correct the sentence, 'Before any damage could be done the fire was put out by the volunteer fire brigade.'"

Boy—"The fire was put out before any damage could be done by the volunteer fire brigade."

* * * *

"You complain that you have had to support your wife's family?" the court questioned the man seeking a divorce.

"Yes your honor".

"How much of a family has she?"

"Four children, your honor".

"Who is their father?"

"I am your honor."

* * * *

Two Negro boys were arguing about ghosts. One claimed to have seen a ghost as he passed the cemetery the night before.

"What was dis ghos' doin' when you las' seen him?" asked the dougtful one.

"Jes fallin' behin'; fallin' behin' rapid."

* * * *

Smith had just returned from a trip abroad and was making a report to the manager. Presently his expense-sheet came under review.

"What is this large item?" queried the manager.

"That's my hotel bill, sir."

"Huh! Don't buy any more hotels."

* * * *

"Who was more patient than Job, wiser than Socrates, braver than Lancelot, more handsome than Apollo?"

"Oh, so you knew my wife's first husband?"

* * * *

Trainer (encouraging his man): "What you've got to do is to stick it and go for 'im, and you'll come through with flying colours."

Boxer: "Yes! At half-mast."

* * * *

"My dear sir, you flatter me by lingering to hear the remainder of my tale when the other passengers dashed away at the sound of the dinner-bell", said the long-winded tourist to his one remaining listener.

"What! Has the dinner-bell rung?" asked the other, as he jumped to his feet and dashed toward the dinning-room.

* * * *

A pensioner reported sick one morning, complaining of indigestion.

The M. O. asked him several questions regarding his diet, one of them being "How much beer do you drink a day?"

The pensioner replied, "Six to eight pints—if I can get it."

"Gracious!" said the M. O., "enought to have a bath in."

"Enough to have a bath in, Sir!" replied the old warrior. "Why, when I was soldiering it wouldn't be enough to wet a good soldier's mustache!"

A TRIP TO THE STRATOSPHERE

Borne for this strange behaviour of the sound waves was that the change in the course of the waves was effected by a change in the composition of the upper atmosphere. Because, in his time, a high proportion of hydrogen was believed to be present in the upper atmosphere, which would be sufficient to act as a refracting layer for turning the sound waves earthwards. But for want of a strong proof against this assumption, it was neither accepted willingly, nor was it disproved beyond doubt. The solution of this difficulty was, however, found in an unexpected quarter.

Fresh Light On Problem

Just as Columbus setting out to discover India, discovered America, similarly the research carried on the subject of meteors and shooting stars gave a clue to the downward path of the sound waves. For, in 1933, Lindemann and Dobson stated from their observations that the luminisity of meteors must be produced by a density of atmosphere at certain high levels, greater than the existing theory allowed. They inferred from this that the air below these levels must be buoyant and that this buoyancy must be due to an increase in temperature at a height of about 30 miles above the earth's surface. It has already been stated above that the sound waves travel in straight lines in the lower stratosphere, where the temperature is uniform but as soon as they enter the higher stratosphere, where temperature increases, their course is turned back. Then on their downward journey, they travel in straight lines through the lower stratosphere (as on their upward journey) until they come to the "Troposphere" where their path is turned in a concave curve downwards, and then reach the ground in the zone of abnormal audibility. Observations made by Whipple in 1927, with the help of Kuhl's radiograph proved that the transition from the lower to the higher temperature region was much lower in the stratosphere than that suggested by Lindemann and Dobson. Further research carried on during the last dozen years on sound waves has brought forth the following interesting facts.

(1) There exists a definite zone of silence, due to the increase in temperature in the upper stratosphere.

(2) The distance of the zone of silence from the origin of sound varies with season from 69 miles in Winter to 105 miles in Summer which is due to the seasonal difference in the density of the atmosphere.

(3) There is a variation in the delay of the reception of sound waves, which means that in the distance between the origin of sound waves and the reception station, the sound waves can make one long flight or two shorter flights in the stratosphere.

The Ozone Layer

The earthward course of the sound waves not only gave a blow to the then existng concept of constant temperature in the stratosphere, but led to the discovery of another layer in the upper stratosphere, the existence of which

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 24)

has been a boon to mankind. In fact the increase in temperature of the upper stratosphere is due to the existence of this layer known as the "Ozone Layer". As this layer occupies a place in the upper stratosphere, it will not be out of place, to deal with it here in short.

It is known that beyond the spectrum of visible light, on both sides, there are other radiations present. Amongst these on the side of smaller wave-lengths, ultra-violet is one. Its frequency is greater than that of violet or wave-lengths smaller than that of violet. These rays are present in the sunlight and can be artificially produced by synthesis. It has been known that the sun emits rays of wave-length far shorter than the ultra-violet. In the spectrum of natural sunlight the ultra-violet limit is reached with much rapid abruptness than that in the artificial sunlight. The question naturally arises as to what happens to the rays of very short wave-length. Are they absorbed by some absorbing material present in the atmosphere? This was exactly what Hartley suggested in the year 1880. He said that these shorter rays were absorbed by a layer of ozone present in the higher atmosphere. What is ozone? Supposing three atoms of oxygen continue, then the product obtained is an ozone molecule. It is not possible to obtain ozone molecules in the lower atmosphere where the temperature is too high to keep them stable. The height of this layer as estimated by Dobson is 30 miles. The spectroscopic methods which came into use since 1920, detected the presence of an ozone layer in the upper layers, in a quantity equivalent to a layer varying in thickness from 1|16 to 1|17 of an inch at atmospheric pressure. This layer absorbs both the ultra-violet and the infra-red radiations but emits very little, thereby raising the temperature necessary for bringing about the dissociation of the ozone molecule into the oxygen atoms. It is mainly due to the presence of the ozone layer that there is a rise in temperature of the upper stratosphere.

The question that now arises is, as to what the nature of the origin of this layer is. Scientists suggest that it may be formed by either electric discharges from thunderstorms, by ultra-violet radiation or by polar lights. But the most probable and easily acceptable origin is found in the large quantities of the ultra-violet radiation and the electrical discharges from the Aurora in the heights at which sound waves are turned back to the earth. Dobson's spectroscopic observations have proved that the relationship between the concentration of ozone and the pressure distribution at the sea-level is an inverse one. Also ozone is found to be far more abundant in the polar regions than in the equatorial regions. Its seasonal variation is smaller in lower latitudes than in higher latitudes. Thus to get an abundant supply of ozone we must go to the polar regions rather than to the seashore (according to common belief). The utility of the ozone layer for human life is manifold. Had this filter been totally absent in the upper stratosphere, life on earth would have been extinguished due to the excess of ultra-violet radiation coming down to us. On the other hand, it is too well-known that the absence of a small quantity of ultra-violet, poured down by this ozone filter would cause rickets to every soul on this earth. In fact, the lamps used in sun-therapy (a treatment for rickets) give out radiation which resembles the unfiltered sunlight.

Still Higher Regions

Though, this finishes our trip to the "Stratosphere" we have not come to the end of the known regions, for, above the stratosphere, there are three more regions from which radio waves of different way-lengths are reflected. These would take us on the average to 150 miles above the earth's surface.

It will not be possible to deal with these D, E, F layers (as they are known) in details, as it is mainly proposed in this article, to take the readers only upto the uppermost layers of the stratosphere (30 miles) because, according to the suggestion of Professor Piccard, in the near future, our readers will have to make their voyages, between any two parts of the world, through the stratosphere, enjoying wonderful speed and sunshine, fearless of the storms and tempests that threaten the life of a voyager on the sea.

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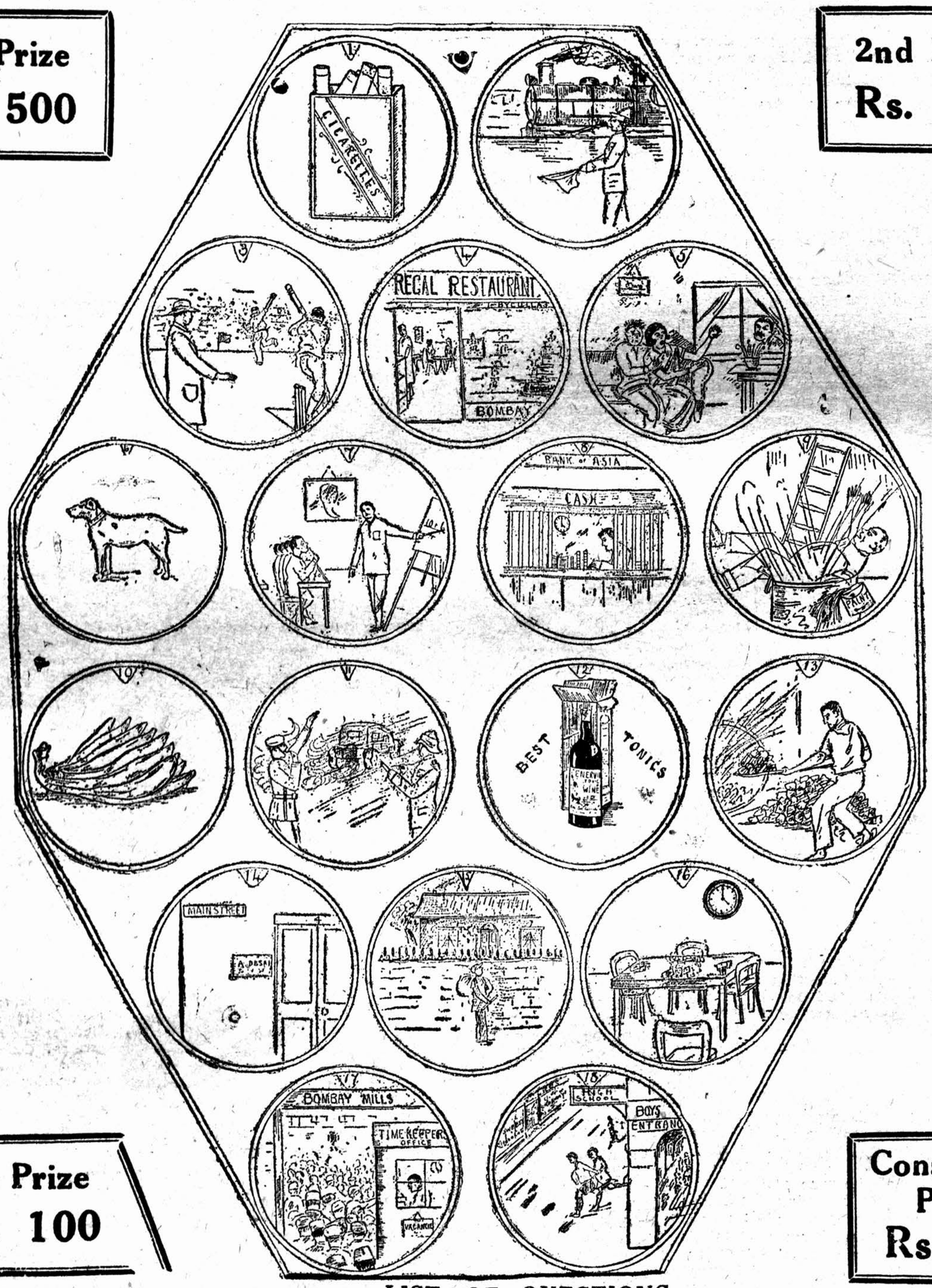

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation Prizes
Rs. 200

LIST OF QUESTIONS

1. Who trains the mind ?
2. What is his address ?
3. How does one get refreshed ?
4. Where is punctuality necessary ?
5. What is a popular fruit ?
6. Why did he get angry ?
7. What is helpful in running the train ?
8. What is a thief mo st concerned about ?
9. What keeps one healthy and fit ?
10. How many legs has a cow ?
11. What is a popular game ?
12. What produces smoke ?
13. Who generally blows whistle ?
14. What makes housebreaking difficult ?
15. Where is clock essential ?
16. Who some times brings trouble on motorists ?
17. What caused him surprise ?
18. What do unemployed wish for ?

FOR PARTICULARS SEE OPPOSITE PAGE

QUESTION-ANSWER COMPETITION Contd.

In this competition you are asked to answer the questions a list of which is given on the opposite page. The adjoining pictures are suggestive of the answer to each of the 18 questions. For instance the answers to question No. 5 "whhat is a popular frit" is suggested by Picture No. 10 of Bananas. You have, therefore, to enter No. 10 picture against No. 5 question in the entry coupon. Similarly fill in the other numbers and submit your entries observing the following rules:

Remember to send your entries before 27th March, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may, if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House," 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office).

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six), G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. SOLUTION OF THIS COMPETITION WILL BE ACCEPTED ONLY ON OUR ENTRY COUPON.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 27th March 1935 the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition, the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday edition and the "Bombay Sentinel." The Prizes will be announced in "Bombay Sentinel" of 8th April, 1935.

Closing Date
27th March, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Questions.	Pictures
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	10
6	
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11	
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17	
18	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

.....

ELEMENTS OF RADIO RECEIVING

(Continued from page 28)

the valve. So that, we shall have to be satisfied with the fact that the valve exerts such influence over the radio-waves that together with the rectification, the amplitudes of these waves are also increased. We have noted before that greater the amplitude intenser is the wave, so that the increase in the amplitudes of the rectified radio-waves, intensifies them. This sort of action of the valve is known as the 'amplification of the radio-waves'.

The modulated carrier-waves having thus suffered the "rectification" and the 'amplificat on' leave the detector valve, by the plate (p) and enter the coil of wires marked as H. F. C. in figure 4, and known as the high frequency choke. We know now that the carrier-waves are waves of a very high frequency, while the modulations impressed upon them have frequencies which belong to the audible range. Hence the frequencies of modulations are very low as compared with the frequency of the carrier-waves. The modulated carrier-waves have thus two distinct components. One is the high frequency part, which represents the carrier-wave and which is not capable of working the loudspeaker. The sole function of this part is to carry as it were the music and speech upon its shoulders to a distant place. The other is the low-frequency part which represents the modulations impressed upon the carrier waves by the music and speech at the transmitting station. This part of the wireless waves is not capable of travelling a long distance by itself, but is capable of working a loudspeaker.

FUNCTION OF THE "CHOKE."

The rectification of the wireless waves does not in any way affect the frequencies of these two components. Once the radio-waves have reached a receiving set the purpose of the high frequency carrier waves is done, and now they must go. Their presence within the set is now a sort of a nuisance. If they are allowed to accompany the low frequency part of the wireless waves, to the loudspeaker, they will spoil the reproduction of the music and speech. The high frequency choke, as the very name suggests, chokes up or smothers, so to say, the high frequency part of the modulated carrier waves after have suffered rectification and amplification through the valve. But the low-frequency part of the modulated carrier wave, suffers no such obstruction, and is allowed to pass through the 'choke' without any further modification. The choke, in fact, acts as a sort of a filter. This process of separation of the high frequency part of the rectified radio waves, from the low frequency part of it, is in practice affected by different methods, but the purpose of every method is the same.

The low frequency part of the rectified radio waves after being separated from the high frequency part and after having emerged from the choke proceeds along the path indicated by (C C) in the Fig. 4, till it meets the resistance R. The function of this resistance is to oppose the passage of any such electric disturbance through it. This particular resistance is so chosen that the low frequency waves, which represent a fluctuating electrical current, encounter so strong an opposition from R, that they are compelled to go along the path (b c) as shown in the Fig. 4 till they reach the fixed condenser C2. This condenser has rather a very interesting role. It tores up the energy of the low frequency waves from one end and releases it at the other. This is not all. The outcoming low frequency waves are smoother and more regulated. So that when they finally work the loudspeaker, the crackling noises that very often accompany the reproduction of the radio-programme are greatly reduced.

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Tragedy In A Royal Household

THE STORY OF (Told By HENRY DROOG) A GREAT LOVE

No tragedy in royal circles was more tragic, none has been surrounded by more poetry and history, than that of Sophie Dorothea, wife of King George I. Her letter written to her lover the Swedish Count Christian Koningmarck, last scion of a renowned family take rank among the most wonderful documents of a grand passion.

The mother of this German princess was a French woman named Eleanore Desmier. She was descended from one of the old noble families in Poitou, and was famed as one of the most beautiful women at the court of Louis XIV.

As a lady in waiting to the Duchess of Tarent, she became acquainted with the last Duke of Celle. Mutul affection sprang up and the beautiful Frenchwoman and the North German Prince were wedded in the old mountain castle of Iburg, in the Teutoberg Forest.

The happy pair made their home in Celle, the old ducal city on the lonely Luneburg Heath. Eleanore, who called herself "the happiest woman in the world," bore her husband a daughter in 1666, Sophie Dorothea known in history as the "Princess of Ahlden," wife of George I. She was to be mother of two royal houses—those of England and Prussia—and grandmother of Frederick the Great of Prussia.

At 16 years of age her hand in marriage was already much sought after by French and Swedish Princes. Suddenly, however, she passed out of their reach and for no other reasons than those of politics was wedded to her cousin George in Hanover.

The marriage, which was arranged exclusively to further the aims of the Guelphs, was brought about by George's mother, the Electress Spohie, a Stuart, to whom belongs almost entirely the credit for the splendour of the Guelph dynastly those days, and whose interesting and original correspondence with her niece, Liselotte of Orleans, is famous.

Thanks to the intelligence and the political and artistic interests of its princes, the Hanoverian court had developed into a German Versailles. The best music in all Europe was played there. The great intellects of the time were frequent visitors. Moliere and Corneille wrote theatrical works for the Hanover Carnival. Artists, courtiers and adventurers came from England, France, Holland and Sweden. There was built near the residence the Palace of Herrenhausen, in whose noted gardens the world of German baroque still lives. And in this Palace and in the nearby Hanover, the tragedy of Sophie Dorothea began.

Hatreds, intrigues and the coolness of her husband condemned the young princess to loneliness. Her, life became comfortless and more intolerable after she had borne her husband a daughter, to become the first Queen of Prussia, and a son, the later King George II of England.

NEW LOVE & TRAGEDY

In 1690, when Sophie Dorothea was but 24 years old, there came to the court a cavalier who, as page in Celle, has been her playmate. It was Count Philip Christian Konigsmarck, last member of a noble Swedish family. He entered Hanoverian service and thus came into close relations with the lonesome, neglected princess. With his appearance the tragedy began.

Between the princess and the Count a love grew which took no account of consequences or danger They determined to flee. All arrangements were made. In 1694 four years after the Count had come to the court, he was murdered in a July night and his body so disposed of that it was never found. The princess was divorced and sent as prisoner to the lonesome Ahlden Palace on the Lune-burg Heath, where she remained until her death in 1726, thirty-two years later.

Tradition has it that the Count was buried in the walls of the Liene Palace in Han ver, but his grave has never been found. Sophie Dorothea was buried beside her mother in the Stadtkirche in Celle. A thin ray of light falls on the plain Sarcophagus, upon which visitors occasionally lay flowers. Most of these visitors are English, coming to view the last resting place of the first English Queen of the Hanoverian line.

And many English visitors find their way to the quiet hunting palace of Ahlden on the River Aller near Celle. In the room in which Sophie Dorothea died, there hangs a faded portrait of this unhappy princess who spent the greatest part of her life ere as prisoner who was never permitted to her children, and who visited by English agents, disguised as merchants, and determined to bring her to England as Queen answered proudly:

"If I have committed a sin, I am unworthy to be your Queen: if I have not committed a sin, your King is unworthy to be my husband."

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LOVELY KASHMIR

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11)

The mosque with its domes and spires is worth seeing. Hari Parbat Hill with a solid and strong fort on its top is a most famous Hindu shrine in Kashmir and is dedicated to the goddess Sharika.

TWO BEAUTY SPOTS.

I may also refer here to one or two beautiful spots outside Srinagar.

Pahalgam is one hour's drive out of Srinagar. One can reach this place only by car. On the way, there are a number of saffron fields which present a most picturesque sight when the saffron is out, especially on a moonlight night. There are also some ruins to be seen. Nearing Pahalgam, one comes across a lonely valley with running water and enormous rocks.

Gulmarg, is supposed to be the queen of all Indian hill stations and also a holiday resort in Kashmir. One has to go up Gulmarg by pony or foot. Whilst this place is really lovely during the summer, it also offers wonderful opportunities for winter sports, especially ski-ing and the Indian Ski Club have a fine hut in this station, which is 8,700 feet above sea level.

Besides sight-seeing, one can have recourse to such sports as riding, shooting, trekking, tennis, golf, polo, etc.

Kashmiri dancers and musicians getting ready for their performance.

A DURBAR SCENE

While I was in Kashmir, we were invited by H. H. to his birthday party and also to the Durbar. It was a day of great celebrations, all the house-boats, city houses and shops being elaborately decorated. H. H. went along the Jhelum in his gorgeous boat with an enormous following, crowds of people cheering all along the way. After the procession, H. H. held the Durbar at the old palace in the city to which we were given a special invitation. The scene at Durbar was magnificent.

All the people who were there, apart from the visitors, were either military officers, zamindars or people of high standing who had come to pay their respects to H. H., and also to present a "Nazrana". Everyone of them walked up to H. H., presented his "Nazrana" and bowed and returned to his seat.

This over, H. H. went out and refreshments were served to the accompaniments of music. All the guests then met H. H., and greeted him. It was a most interesting sight for me who had never witnessed a Kashmir Durbar scene before.

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A SHORT STORY

"MAMMON'S MIRTH"

(By Kekashroo K. Seervai).

The study was full of smoke. Mr. Dara Khursedji a very clever businessman, who had made millions in share market, was reading H G Wells "Love and Mr. Lewisham," smoking away his never-to-be forgotton pipe.

The door opened and a very neatly dressed butler entered.

"Pardon, Sir, the breakfast is ready. Mrs. Khursedji is already at the table . . ." said the man.

"Why did'nt you sound the gong, instead of stealthily creeping into my study. Hey! Kaitan," laughed Mr. Khursedji closely marking the page and placing the book in its proper place. "You go down, and tell Mrs Khursed I'll be there in a minute."

"I did sound the gong, Sir!" replied Kaitan in an apologetic tone.

"Hullo Nurgiz! Sorry to have kept you waiting, my dear. I did not hear the gong." Mr. Khursedji sat down in his favourite chair. "Where's Daulat? "added he, after ome seconds had elapsed.

"She is out in the garden playing tennis. She'll be here in a minute, I have sent for her," replied Mrs. Khursedji.

In a few minutes Daulat was in the dining room. She was a pretty girl, in her teens, but rather spoilt, yet kind-hearted.

"Good morning, Papa," said she, kissing her father on his forehead. "I was out playing tennis ages before you were up this morning."

She carelessly flung her racquet on a chair that was in the corner, sat down in her chair and turning to the butler said, "Hurry up Kaitan, I am very hungry."

"Is this the way you talk to your servants, Daulat? Be polite. You must remember that they too are human beings." Scolded her mother.

Daulat looked at her mother as if to say, "I am sorry".

The breakfast was soon over. Mr. Khursedji rose from his chair, re-filled his pipe, lit it and turning to his butler said, "Kaitan, bring me my hat and stick."

"Papa, you know it is Saturday to-day. I don't suppose you will need the car after three. Frenny, Gool and I are to go to the Regal."

"No, my child. From my club I shall send the car for you at three. You can keep it as long as you need it. Mother will pick me up from the Club." put in Mr. Khursedji, kissing her.

Then turning to his wife he said "Well! Nurgiz, what time can I expect you in the evening?"

"I shall come for you at about half-past five—then we shall go for a drive to Juhu. Will that suit you, Dara?" replied Mrs. Khursedji.

"That'll be fine. Good-luck to you, my dear. I shall expect you there at that time."

Mr. Khursedji was soon gone. Mother and daughter left the room feeling very happy.

* * * *

Mr. Khursedji's car in a few minutes was in the Hummum Street. It stopped before Messrs. Khursedji and Nasinglal, Share-brokers. A chauffeur dressed in white livery opened the door of the car, and Mr. Khursedji was soon in his office. He was the senior partner of the firm. He rang the office bell, and the peon came. "Ask Mr. Rustom to come up."

Soon the man was in the room. "What can I do for you, Sir?"

"Rustom, I want you to buy in my daughter's name, fifteen shares of the Himalaya Wool Mills. To-day they are at Rs. 60. Thats all."

No sooner did the man leave then Mr. Narsinglal came into the room.

"Hullo! Narsinglal, sit down. I have just sent Rustom to buy for me the Himalaya factory shares. They are bound to go up," said Mr. Khursedji.

"Yes. Mr. Khursedji," replied his partner. "Do you think it is safe to buy Pandharpur shares? I have come for your advice."

Mr. Khursedji put his pipe on the table, took out the price quotations and studied them for sometime. "Look here, Narsinglal," he said, "to-day Pandharpur stand at Rs. 790-12-0. If you want to buy them, buy not more than six shares. As soon as they touch Rs. 1.500, sell them. Don't wait for the dividends to be declared, because I tell you from an authority that there will be no dividends declared this year. No sooner does the public hear this, the prices will fall, therefore be on a safe side and sell the... when they touch Rs. 1,500. But if you really want to invest your money, I mean in a safe place, buy at least a dozen shares of Palm Beach Sugar Factory.. To-day, I think of buying a dozen shares in my wife's name. If you study the prices, you will find that they are at only Rs. 15, but mark my word, Narsinglal, in a few months' time they will soar upto Rs. 2,000 or more."

"Thanks, very much; I shall just send Darashah to buy the Palm Beach shares," said Mr. Narsinglal, going back to his office.

Two hours soon passed by Mr. Khursedji was busy buying and selling shares as his clients demanded. The market was very high Speculation seemed to have taken possession of the people of Bombay. Messrs. Khursedji and Narsinglal was beset by keen speculators. Just then Mr. Rustom put in his appearance. "Sir," said he, "I have bought fifteen shares of the Himalaya Wool Mills. I got them rather cheap-You told me the price was Rs. 60 but I got them for Rs. 54-14-0 each."

"Good for us. Go back again, Mr. Narsinglal has sent Darashah to buy some shares of the Palm Beach Factory. I want you to go back and buy for me a dozen shares of the same in my wife's name, Hurry!"

It was soon half-past two. The market showed signs of closing for the day. Mr Khursedji had done very good business. He had secured fifteen shares of the Himalaya Wool Mills in his daughter's name, and in Mrs. Khursedji's name a dozen of the Palm Beach Sugar Factory shares.

* * * *

"The Tara,' residence of Mr. Dara Khursedji was very gaily decorated. Mrs. Khursedji had given a party in celebration of her daughter's twentieth birthday. The elite of Bombay society were invited.

By six in the evening the garden was full multi-coloured Saris. Everybody seemed to be very happy. The host and hostess moved freely amongst their guests but Daulat was the cynosure of all eyes.

"Nurgiz", said Mrs. Palanji, addressing Mrs. Khursedji, "Daulat looks a picture. How proud you must be! She out-classes every other girl to-day."

Hardly a few steps had Mrs. Khursedji taken when a Hindu lady, Mrs. Kalidas stopped her. "Nurgiz, Daulat seems to be greatly in demand. Her boy friends surround her, as if, she was the Sun, and they the planets."

Mrs. Khursedji left Mrs. Kalidas with a self-satisfied air about her, murmuring "You all wait, Daulat will make such a marriage that the whole of Bombay will talk about it for months together. You leave that to me."

Daulat, dressed in a very beautiful Sari, was gaily chatting with her friends, boys as well as girls. These young people seemed to have known no grief.

"Hullo, darling, I hope you are enjoying yourself," said the hostess to her daughter.

"How are you all?" asked she of Daulat's friends.

"Mother," said Daulat, introducing her to her friends. This is Piroja Katrok, Zin Bharucha, Jer-Nicholson, Frenny Bamboat, and Gool Khambatta."

Then turning to her boy friends, "Jal Vatcha, Pheroze Seth, Keki Ghandhy, Homi Ghadiali, and Kawas Dastoor."

They all wished Mrs. Khursedji. After having excused herself she went to her husband. "Dear, have you seen Mr. Dinshaw Seth. I want to see him."

"Yes, I just left him" answered Mr. Khursedji looking round for Mr. Dinshaw. There he is, come on, I'll take you there."

"Its alright, I'll go to him, you better attend to other guests, its your duty," chuckled she.

Mr. Dinshaw Seth was very wealthy, and commanded great respect from all. Everybody in Bombay knew of his munificent charities, and he was the idol of the Parsi rich and poor.

"There you are Mr. Dinshaw. I so wanted to see you. Dara told me where I could find you, and at —once I came to you."

"Thanks, Nurgiz, I am quite happy. Do sit down. Where is your daughter? I want to speak to her every so much."

"She is along with her friends. Your son Pheroze is there too. Shall I send for her?"

"No, no, don't disturb her. Let her be with her friends," replied Mr. Seth.

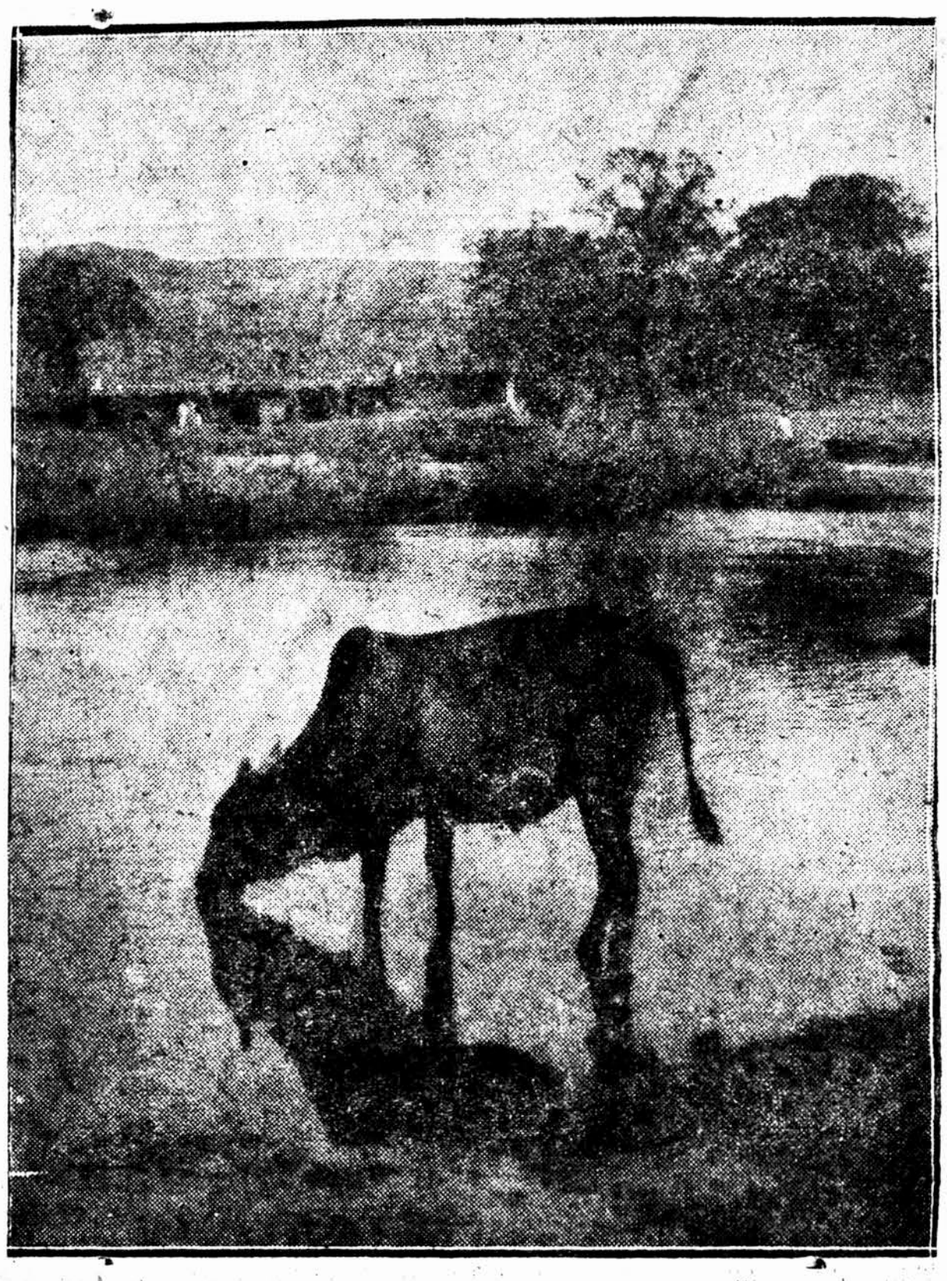
The party dragged on till eight. At eight the last guest left, Daulat, who was tired, flung herself on the sofa. "Oh! mother, I am so tired," said she.

"We too want rest, darling," replied her father, "Good night, and God bless you," said he, kissing her.

* * * *

Mr. Khursedji had added a few

(Continued on next Page.)



"EVENING SHADOWS"

JUPITER GENERAL

has a net work of agencies throughout the country.

J7

JUPITER GENERAL

has claim settling agents throughout the world.

J8

(Continued from previous Page.)

more lakhs to his millions, unknowingly his wife and daughter too had their share in it thanks to the foresight of the husband.

"Mr. Khursedji" said his partner Mr. Narsinglal one day, "I really don't know how to thank you. According to your advice I sold the Palm Beach shares, and now I am rich."

Mr. Khursedji laughed the matter out and pretended to read the price quotations. In this he was again interrupted by his partner. "You know that owing to your sagacity, our firm has earned great reputation. Why only this morning I over-heard in the market that all the share-brokers are to nominate you as the President of the Bombay Share Market. I am glad that I am your partner."

In the meantime Mrs. Khursedji had done much to stick fresh feathers into his cap. She was the most sought of by the ladies of Bombay, and there was not a single function where Mrs Khursedji would not be.

"My dear Nurgiz," said Mrs. Motilal we are really very proud to have you as the president of Indian Ladies Club. You are the real person to steer the ship into the right harbour."

Thus had Mrs. Khursedji installed herself higher up in the Bombay Society.

Daulat helped her mother along. It was her mother's ambition to see Daulat married well. Only one, according to Mrs. Khursedji was worthy of her daughter's hand and he was Pheroze Seth, the only son of Mr. Dinshaw Seth. She did her utmost to bring these two young people together as much as possible.

* * * *

"Well, dear, who was it that just phoned you", asked Mrs. Khursedji one day, though she knew it could be none else but Pheroze.

"It was only Pheroze, mother. He has asked me to pictures this evening", replied the daugther.

* * * *

"Daulat, I want to speak to you," put in Pheroze after the show was over.

"You always speak, don't you?" laughed, Daulat. "I am serious. Do listen to me," continued he.

"Go on, I am listening."

"Listen, dear girl, if your parents don't object will you marry me? Since that birthday party of yours I can't forget you. I love you Daulat. Do say Yes."

Daulat kept quiet. She too became serious, and seemed rather sad.

"Oh! do say something. It is just because you don't know what love is that you don't answer me."

"Pheroze, I loved a boy. I never told him about it. He is married now. I can't tell you his name, and please don't ask me, because I won't tell you", pleaded she.

"But have I any hopes?" asked the lad.

"I do like you. I shall speak to my parents and let you know my answer," replied Daulat.

* * * *

That night Daulat before returning to bed, said to herself, looking in the morror, "Its better to have loved and lost, than never to have loved at all." a

* * * *

"Why! my child you look so pale this morning?" asked Mr. Khursedji, as Daulat came the next morning to wish her father good-morning.

"There is nothing wrong with me, Papa. I am quite alright. Where is mummy?"

"Your mother is out in the garden talking to the mali", replied Mr. Khursedji with an amazed look about him.

Daulat soon left her father's presence, and he muttered to himself, "I am sure that there is something wrong with her. She is hiding something from me."

Mrs. Khursedji was cutting some flowers for the sitting-room when Daulat said, "Mother, do leave these flowers alone, and come inside. I want to talk to you. Let us go where Papa is. It is better you both should know at the same time."

In the hall Daulat related what had taken place only an evening before. Her parents listened without interrupting her. When she finished her story, her father spoke.

"But my darling, you say that you loved a certain boy, and you never told him of your love for him. Now he is married, am I not right?" "Yes, papa, that's correct."

For a few minutes nobody spoke. Then it was Mrs. Khursedji who broke the silence.

"In other words, Pheroze proposed to you. Well, what are your feelings for him?" inquired she.

"You see, mummy dear, I like Pheroze, but I don't know if I'll ever grow to love him."

"Daulat, you better say yes, when he asks you again. If you like him, I am sure you will begin to love him. When does he see you again?"

Mr. Khursedji for rest of the conversation, kept quiet, leaving mother and daughter to talk!

* * * *

"I say, dear girl, where do I stand" asked Pheroze, when he met Daulat that evening at the club.

"You see. I spoke to mother and father. They don't seem to object. I also like you."

"Does that mean Yes By Jove! I am so happy" burst out the lad.

"Yes", replied the girl meekly, "but. Pheroze don't hate me, if at first I don't love you. You see I will do my best."

* * * *

Before a month had rolled by Daulat and Pheroze were officially engaged. On the same day the wedding date was fixed.

Time between these two days was full of excitement. Mrs. Khursedji spared no expense to make her daughter's marriage a social success.

Soon the wedding day arrived. All Bless Baug was very picturesquely decorated. Again gaiety was the order of the evening, and Daulat became Mrs. Pheroze Seth, many congratulations were showered on the bridal pair, and costly gifts were much appreciated.

Mrs. Khursedji was heard to say to herself. "What did I say? Bombay will not have ever seen such a wedding. Thank God I've done it."

In the midst of this happiness the newly-weds were just waiting for the clock to strike eleven, so that they could go away for their honeymoon to Kodai Kanal.

* * * *

It was just a minute after eleven. A train was leaving the Victoria Terminus, Daulat and Pheroze were at last free from the bustle and excitement of the day.

Soon the train was running into Dadar Station. "Darling", said Daulat, "I do love you".

"Sweetheart, that was the only word I wanted to hear ever so much", replied Pheroze, taking her up in his strong arms and kissing her fondly.

Club Member—I say, old man, a fellow I know is charged with stealing whisky. Will you take the case?

Barrister (absently)—Rather—send it round to my office.

✦ ✦ ✦ ✦

Mrs. Browne: Why ever do you allow your maid to take such liberties, my dear?

Mrs. Smythe:—Oh, she's an old family servant—she's been with us for weeks!

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"I GUARDED KINGS"

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9.)

"I was warned", I replied.

"Yes, of course you were", he replied. "I know who warned you, 'and I know where he is buried'! But do you think that would have saved you? In Ireland we have no use for traitors or cowards, but we respect MEN when we see them. The 'Galloper" saved your life as well as his own when he challenged us! Good luck to him! He's a man Irishmen will always admire!"

And as a matter of fact the personal courage of Lord Birkenhead had far greater results than even the saving of his life—and mine—for in the Counsel Chamber at No. 10, Downing Street, when it was touch and go whether a settlement would be arrived at or whether alternatively Ireland would be plunged into the horrors of warfare, it was nothing less than the personal influence of Lord Birkenhead, a man whom the Sinn Feiners resrespected, which turned the scale.

Sang Froid Of Michael Collins

In order to show the power of the Brotherhood in those days of terror in Ireland, I will relate another incident which occurred within my own experience.

I had to go to Dublin with Mr. MacPherson, the Chief Secretary, and before my return I was taking a stroll in the direction of the Four Courts and decided to board a tram.

Coming in the direction of the tram stop was a tall smart-looking man whom I recognised in a flash. It was Michael Collins!

Collins—the hero of the Brotherhood and of the whole Sinn Fein movement, a man for whom a warrant was lying at Police Headquarters.

He boarded the tram. Following him was another man who kept his hand in his jacket pocket. Immediately after him and his follower came two detectives whom I recognised. They also entered the tram and made their way towards the most wanted man in Ireland.

I clambered up on the tram, after them, anxious to see what would happen.

Collins sat down and calmly lit a cigarette. Before the two detectives could move a step in his direction, six men intervened and jostled them backwards to seats at the rear.

All the six men were obviously armed and one of them, pressing the business end of a revolver against the side of the senior detective, spoke:

"Yes, that's Mike all right", he said. "Now try to get him. But if you're a wise man you'll sit still!"

And the detective sat still—and I didn't blame him, either!

Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne, parents of the world-famous quintuplets of Calandar, Ontario shown as they arrived at Chicago. After a sight-seeing tour, they will make stage appearances.

Collins completed his journey and I waited to see what would happen. The two detectives were forced to remain long after the wanted man had left the car.

A Confession

Some months later I met Collins. He had carefully considered all the 'pros and cons' of his action and had signed the Treaty of Peace. I congratulated him upon his action.

"Brust!" he replied. "What would you feel like if you had to make terms with a body of men whom you had instinctively felt it right to fight? What would you feel like if you knew your action was right, absolutely right, and yet you knew that your friends felt equally strongly that it was wrong?"

"I should feel uncomfortable", I replied, "but I would know I had done the right thing."

"Sure", he replied. "What is it exactly. I have satisfied my head and my conscience—but not my heart!"

And undoubtedly Michael Collins in those words to me had stated the tragedy of his life. He had done the right thing at the sacrifice of his sentiments—and Irishmen are governed more by sentiment than by logic.

The Brotherhood was governed by the heart rather than by the head—and the result was that the Brotherhood, probably suffering all the pangs of Japhthah when he slew his daughter in fulfilment of a hasty vow, slew their idol—slew Michael Collins, one of the greatest Irishmen that ever drew breath, a man I came to honour and respect!

(To Be Continued.)

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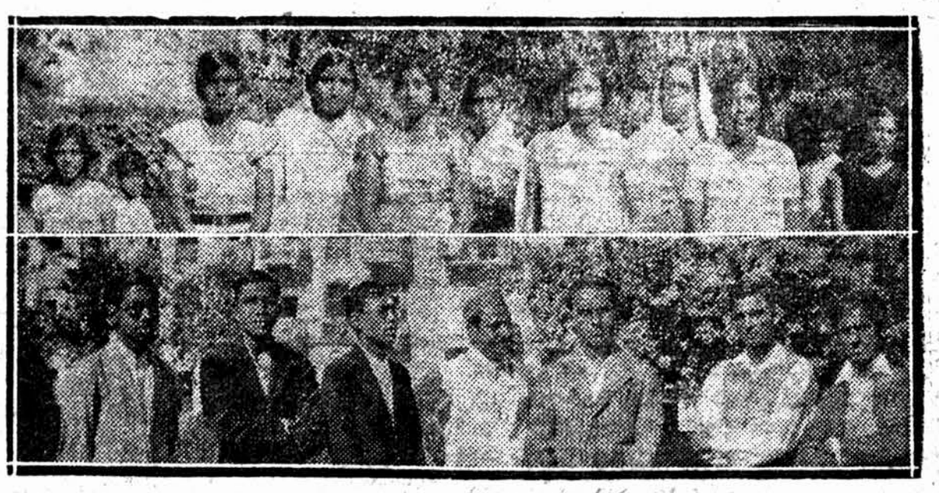


Some of the workers of Sind, who are busy making preparations for the forthcoming Children's gathering to be held at Hyderabad during the Easter Holidays the 19th, 20th and 21st April 1935). Who will go from here to participate in the gathering, they are anxious to know?

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Perhaps your examinations are drawing near and you are working very hard to go through them. I know, this is the time when you begin to wish you were never at school. But, as a matter of fact, I cannot see why you should worry at all for a thing like this!

You have worked sufficiently enough throughout the year, and you are bound to pass. It doesn't require any particular efforts to study at the last moment for examinations. All you should remember is that it is better to go for the examinations cool-minded than hot-tempered. Feel at ease, and you are bound to feel things easy.

Of course, at present, it is your first duty to see that you do become successful at your examination. Then alone you will feel happy and rewarded of your labours. I wish you all to get through this "job" with flying colours. Please do let me know from all of you, how far you have got prepared for your examinations? And when you have done with them, kindly let me know your results.

I will give a prize of Rs. 5|- each to a boy and a girl, who secures first numbers in their examinations; but this to those only who are enrolled in our Association. To encourage others, I will also give a prize of Re. 1|- each to a boy and a girl, who have been in touch with me through his Corner. All you will have to do to secure the prize is to quote your number in case you are enrolled in the Association, and also send a certificate of your teacher, certifying that you have really secured first number in your class. The non-members will send only the certificate.

* * * *

TO FIND ME

Some time back I told you how a little boy found me, and I asked you how you would find me. Many children wrote to me their wonderful ways of how they would attempt a thing like this. Indeed, it was very interesting to go through the various tricks suggested by them.

Sis. Nalini wrote the best letter and therefore she would get a prize worth Re. 1. Bro. Mohite also wrote nicely, for which he will get a prize of As. 8. Somehow, both of them are from outside Bombay; otherwise I might have asked them actually to find me out through devices they have suggested. Well, sometime they might come here, or I may go to their place; then I will have a chance to test their cleverness

But here is an occasion when—so soon—we could meet each other. You know, we are holding the Children's Gathering at Hyderabad (Sind) this time during the Easter holidays (i.e., on the 19th, 20th and 21st April). At the time of the last two gatherings held at Larkana and Karachi in 1933 and 1934 respectively, not less than 500 children came from outside and more than 2000 local children participated in the functions.

The gatherings in those days, however, were restricted to Sind children only. Now that our movement is extending to All-India, we should meet there in greater numbers. And to make the gathering a representative one, as many children as possible should go from all parts of India. It is a glad news to see that some children from Bombay have actually got ready for the purpose; but still more should go, and let me repeat, children from all parts of India should go. Please do write to me and let me know, if there are any difficulties in the way.....

* * * *

UP IN A SWING

Up, up, ever so high,
Over the tree-tops and into the sky;
Down, down, ever so low,
O, but my backbone does tickle me so.
The wind goes galloping over my hair
Blowing my yellow curls round everywhere,
Who of my playmates wouldn't be me,
Swinging so high and so wonderfully?
First I pretend I'm a beautiful queen,
Floating away over branches so green;
And then I'm a little elf ready to fly
To polish the silver stars up in the sky;
And then, as my feet are just brushing the fern,
I hear some one say that I've finished my turn,
And I find that I'm neither a queen nor an elf,
But only my own little six-year-old self.

* * * *

MERELY TIRED

(By Leura Gray)

"I believe my children are the worst in the neighbourhood!" Mrs. Brown exclaimed to her friend, Mrs. Lord.

"Nonsense, my dear", the latter replied. "How could two such sweet babies be bad? and so young! Only two and four, aren't they?"

"Well, I can't do anything with them. The more I try to make them obedient the naughties they are. Your children are good. How do you do it?"

"So are yours—really, Mrs. Brown. Perhaps you are just a little over anxious."

"No, they are naughty! And punishing does no good."

"I haven't much faith in punishment, myself," returned the older woman.

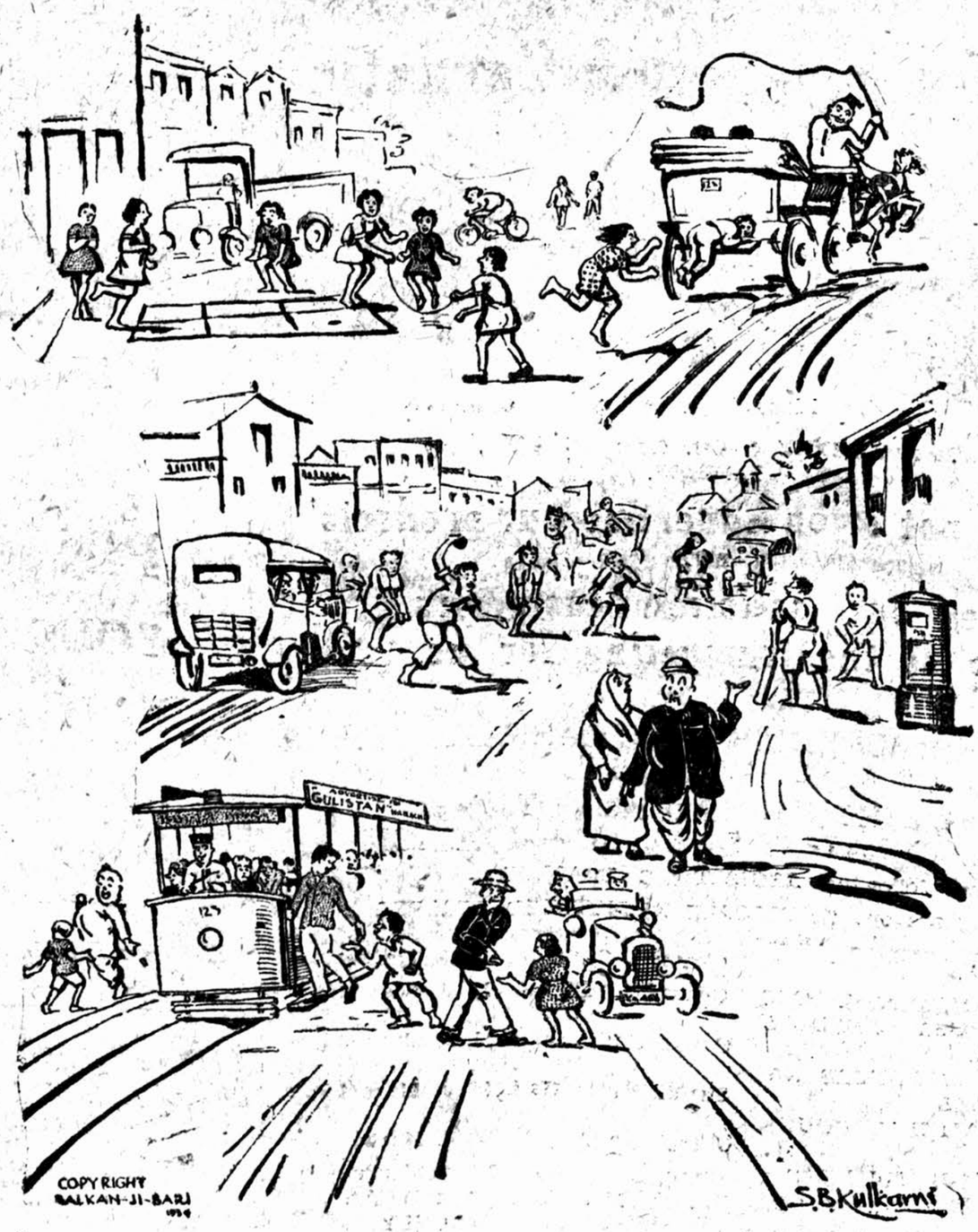
A few evenings later, when her own two little ones were safe in bed with a cousin on guard below, Mrs. Lord sauntered along the street in the gathering twilight to have a chat wih her neighbor. The older children were still playing out of doors, but most of the younger ones were in bed, for it was past eight.

"So glad to see you", Mrs. Brown greeted her friend. "Here, Bobby, say good evening to Mrs. Lord". she continued, addressing her four-year-old who was sitting on the porch floor.

"Won't"! growled the little fellow giving his train a kick.

"Naughty! Do what Mother says!"

"Won't! I won't say it" he screamed, kicking angrily.



SAFETY FIRST "DON'TS" FOR CHILDREN

Don't run after vehicles—Don't try to cross them either—Don't indulge in roug games on throughfares—Don't trouble the passers by on the road—Don't be naughty or silly—And thus try to be good and do good

"You'll do as you're told! or you'll go straight to bed," said his mother. His screams increased. Mrs. Brown finally lifted the little fellow and dragged him, squirming and kicking, to where the visitor was sitting.

"No, no' Mrs. BBrow"; remonstarted Mrs. Lord. "He's tired now. He'll say hello to me another day. You put him to bed while I look over the paper."

Later Mrs. Brown returned—her wee son in bed. "You see! I told you I could do nothing with him. Tell me what is wrong."

"My dear", smiled the order woman, "this is the wrong time of day to punish. It is past the little fellow's bed time. I always stride to avoid conflicts at this end of the day, or at any other time when I feel the child is under some physical strain. Evening is a time for soothing thoughts--a time to overlook much.

"Only the ither day, when I was passing, Bombay called 'Hellow to meas friendly and cheerfully as could be. When a little child is fractious, it is always desirable to make sure, first of all, that he is not uncomfortable for any cause. Perhaps he is too cold or too hot, Is he hungry or overtired? Is his clothing too tight? Such discomforts are very often the causes of naughtiness in little people."

"Perhaps you're right, Mrs. Lord. I hadn't looked for the cause. But now I remember Body was as good as gold this morning—did everything I asked him to do. Poor little fellow! He was tired."

"The best way to teach a young child to greet persons in a friendly manner is to have him do it day aftr day so that it becomes a habit. If, when Bobby comes in, you speak affectionately to him, he will grow to expect it and be geenly disappointed if you are not there or do not speak to him. He learns, too from your kindly greeting of visitors that it is the thing to do and will be likely to follow your example without being asked —almost unconsciously."

"Yes, but now, I know he'll object to saying "Good morning" or 'Good evening' to visitors because of the fuss to-night. He's like that."

"Avoid trouble; don't ask him to speak to visitors until he's forgotten this evening. For a day or two greet him lovingly in a way that does not require a response. Watch your opportunity to change the form but pay no outward attention to his reaction—and, my dear, be regular with him in regard to his eating and sleeping".

* * * *

HOW THE ELEPHANT GOT ITS TRUNK

Hundreds and hundreds and hundreds of years ago, elephants did not have trungs lige they do now.

Once upon a time there lived in a jungle a great elephant. He had rather a long nose, and he was very short-sighted. If he wished to examine anything, he had to get very near, so that his long nose almost touched it.

Parkhur was his name, and his friends called him Nosey. That is how it came about that people who pry into other people's business are nowadays called "Nosey Parkers.",

Now Parkhur was a very inquisitive person and always prying into other people's business, but for all that he was really very nice.

There was also an old chimpanzee named Booboo, who was an inventor living in a little hut right in the middle of the jungle.

One day when Booboo was out, Parkhur, being so inquisitive, wanted to see what was in the little hut. He entered, and being goth clumsy and short- sighted, he did a lot of damage before going home. "Iyy teach him'" vowed Booboo.

One day Parkhur again went into the jungle. He saw Booboo's hut and peered through the window. He stuck his long nose right in and then something went snap! Parkhur was a prisoner. His nose was caught in a trap which Booboo had made for him. He pulled and pulled, and as he pulled to get away, his nose was stretched and stretched. Not till it had become a trunk did he get free.

The King of the Jungle Fairies heard about it, and, because Parkhur was really a nice elephant, he decreed that the trunk should be of use to Parkhur, and from that day to this elephants have had trunks instead of noses!

* * * *

A JOLLY INDOOR GAMe

Here is a jolly game for the indoors. It can be played by any number of children, and requires no pencils and paper. But the players must be rather clever. You remember the riddle: "If I planted a mouth, what would come up?—Tulips," Well, it is based on that

You think of the name of some flower or plant, and then say something like this:—

"If I planted a clock in the garden, what would come up?"

If the others cannot guess the answer, you explain: "Thyme (time), of course."

Here are some examples:—

If I planted a girl's name and a precious metal, what would come up?—Mari-gold.

If I planted a motor and all the people of England, etc.?—Carnation.

You will be able to think of hundreds of others which will amuse your friends. When you have exhausted all the flowers you can start on fish, and after the words like this:—

If I fished for a miserable cat, what would I catch?—Porpoise (poor puss).

You will get lots of laught out of this simple game. Try it the next time you have a few friends to tea.

* * * *

THE RUPEE TRICK.

Here is a little trick which, with a little practice, is very effective.

Get a piece of thin, smooth card about three inches square and put a Rupee in the centre of it. Hold out the first finger of one hand and on it place the card, so that the Rupee is exactly over the end of the finger. The problem is to remove the card while leaving the Rupee on the finger. To do this take a ruler or similar piece of wood and flick the edge of the card sharply, when the card will fly away, leaving the Rupee on the finger.

The secret of this trick lies in the fact that the finger is directly under the centre of the coin. Unless this is so the Rupee is sure to fly off with the card.

* * * *

POOR OLD LETTER "Z"

It is very sad about the last letter of alphabet, because it is used less than once in 1,000 letters in English. In French it is not used any more frequently, but in Italian it is used six times in every 1,000 letters employed, and in German four times. and in Spanish three times

To make up for Mr. Z's enforced laziness, however, the letter "E" is the hardest worked in English, French, Spanish, German, and Italian, the French language having the most use for it.

Mr. Y. is more popular in the English language than in any other European tongue, for it is used seventeen timens in every 1000 letters of the alphabet, as against five times in Spanish and twice in French.

The first letter of the alphabet is used most in Spain and wherever Spanish is spoken, the Italians liking Mr. A next best, the French next, and the English and Germans last.

Our funny friend Mr. Q is used most by the Spanish people and least by the Germans, who don't use him once in 1,000 letters, and ourselves who write 999 other letters before using a "Q."

In the Italian language the letter "I" figures 193 times in every 1000 letters, as against 71 times in English and only 37 times in Spanish.

Now go to school and ask your

(Continued on next Page.)

Little Bobbie Berle of San Francisco, age 9, has a tea party with her pet Gophers, Mickey and Minnie whom she rescued from her house cat, who carried them into the house. Since Bobbie has them, she has taught them to sit at their own small table when they eat, climb a ladder, walk a tightrope, swing on a trapeze and open the wee door the small house she has built for them.

Cat Dance of Balkan-ji-Bari members which was much appreciated by all who saw it.

Peacock Dance of the Karachi children.

University Plans Study Of Family Life

Co-educational Course At Iowa Deals With Marital Affairs

A course dealing with the problems of married life is being offered in the School of Religion of the State University of Iowa. The course is in many respects a new departure in college and university curricula. It is co-educational and is offered to both married and unmarried students, although the great majority of those taking it are unmarried.

These young men and women have expressed and demonstrated a preference for the frank discussion of specific questions rather than the "indiscreetly discreet" treatment of vague generalities. And in the opinion of the authorities it has been demonstrated that the problems of marriage can be discussed before a mixed group of university students in a frank and objective manner with entirely praiseworthy results.

The discussion, in accordance with the plan of Professor Moses Jung, who directs the course, is kept on an academic level, and great stress is placed on the importance of presenting thoroughly reliable information. With this end in view Professor Jung has sought and is receiving the co-operation of many departments and colleges in the university. His own lectures are supplemented, for example, by discussions presented by instructors from the College of Medicine.

Psychiatrists from the College of Medicine discuss the mental hygiene and psychopathology of marriage, interpreting from the phychiatric point of view the mental and emotional disturbances peculiar to marriage and suggesting practical solutions.

Lecturers from the Department of Psychology will tell the students about such contributions as their field can make toward an understanding of the types of human behaviour peculiar to courtship and married life.

Outstanding clergymen of Iowa City will assist the faculty of the School of Religion in presenting the religious aspects of marriage.

Besides the discussions, each lecturer who appears before the class sets aside an hour each day for a period of two weeks, during which time he is available to the students for private consultation.

The university is offering this course for three reasons: A large number of students have asked for it. Modern young men and women, finding themselves in a rapidly changing social order, are thought to be in need of such a course, because they are apparently unable to get the essentials from any other source. Self-respecting educators of youth are being forced to admit that a prudish conspiracy of silence regarding marriage problems has constituted a questionable, even a shameful morality.—"New York Times."

Children's Own Corner

(Continued from previous Page.)

teacher a few questions about the alphabet!

* * * *

THE WATER SPIDER.

When we think of nests we naturally imagine them as built by birds in the branches of trees and only a few of us remember that nests are found in many strange places and quite a number are built below water.

The water-spider builds a very interesting under-water nest, and a very dainty one, too.

This little insect is a small brownish creature with very hairy legs, and, like its brother, the land-spider, breathes air; consequently the nest has to be a great air-bubble.

First of all, the water-spider will spin a bell-shaped web among the weeds growing in the pond or ditch, wherever the spider is making its home. Then the creature will rise to the surface of the water, and when it descends down one of the water-plants it takes with it a bubble, held in position by means of its hinder pair of legs.

When the spider reaches the bell-shaped web it sets free the bubble of air, which rises to the upper part of the cavity of the web and replaces a certain quantity of water.

The energetic spider will keep fetching these air bubbles until the web is filled with air; it has then a water-tight chamber, in which it can dwell till all the oxygen is consumed.

* * * *

SOME JOLLY RIDDLES.

Q. What is funnier than Jonah in a whale?
A. Four men in a fly.
Q. How do you swallow a door?
A. Bolt it.
Q. Why is there never such a thing as one whole day?
A. Every day begins by breaking.
Q. On which side of a jug should the handle be placed?
A. The outside.
Q. Which house is never dark?
A. Lighthouse.
Q. What is the quickest way to widen a road?
A. Add the letter B, when it immediately becomes broad.
Q. When is a fish like a bird?
A. When it rises to take a fly.

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITION.

The answer of the sum given on 17th February is Rs. 180. Many solved it correctly, and therefore lots had to be put for the distribution of prizes. Accordingly, the following will get the surprise packets: Sisters Usha and Bhagirithi and Brothers Gokhale and Lions.

Will you now write to me five nice jokes, boys and girls studying upto Matric. You should please write on one side of the paper only and also mention your age and class of studies. Send the entries to reach us within a fortnight from to-day. Prizes will be awarded to those who send the best jokes.

And now, how about joining yourself and also asking your friends, sisters and brothers to join the hundreds of members of the All-India Children's Association? There is a very small fee which you have to pay, and that once for ever. Plase write for the form and further particulars, mentioning your age, and enclosing a three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

I have received so many letters this week that it has hardly been possible for me to go through and attend to various queries and enquiries of my younger sisters and brothers. Letters requiring individual attention have already been attended to. The others must wait for the replies, which will surely appear in the next week's issue.

Why don't you send in small contributions of short stories, poems, games, tricks, drawings, sketches, etc., etc. for publication in this your corner? They might as well fetch you some prize some time; it is worth while trying indeed!

Please address all your communications to:
Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar—Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

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Eye drops, an absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for all sore, ulcerated and weak eyes.
"In this connection I may say that the LULU eye drops is a capital medicine for ordinary eye complaints." SRI RAJA SAHIB, (Mandasa Palace).
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Agents: MADON SONS & COY., BOMBAY.

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A few days' application of this medicine cures White Leprosy, and Leucoderma radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine in spite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.
Rs. 500 Reward, if proved fallible. Price Rs. 2.
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No. 22, P.O. Katrisarai (Gaya).

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SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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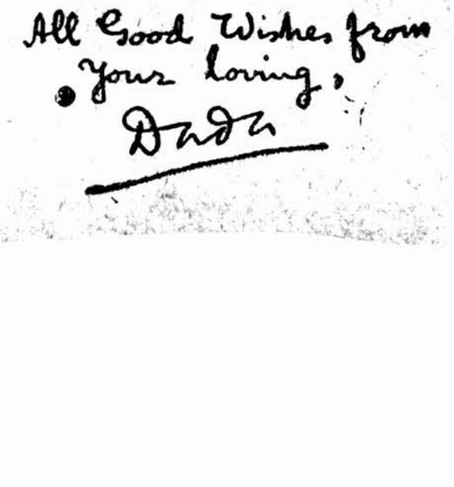
trouble you with ear-ache, discharges, headnoises, impaired hearing and other troubles? If so, don't despair. "OTORIN" will cure you of all the complaints. Can be had at Rs. 1/4 a phial from all chemists or JADAVJEE GOVERDHANDAS & CO., 53 & 60, Princess Street, Bombay.



FIRST AID STATIONS IN BOMBAY

Governor Asks St. John Ambulance Assn. To Follow Calcutta's Example

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, on Friday, His Excellency the Governor said:—

"This is the second occasion on which I have had the pleasure of presiding at the annual general meeting of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay Provincial Centre, and I extend a hearty welcome to the members who have come here to-day.

The annual report for 1934 shows that the activities of the Provincial Centre have, on the whole, been well maintained.

In my speech last year, I made an appeal for the organisation of more local centres. It is very satisfactory to hear that two more Centres in Bombay City have been organised during the year, one more is in the process of constitution, and a new District Centre has been formed at Poona. Several of these Centres have very good work. I myself had the opportunity of seeing some of the work of the Sholapur District Centre during one of my tours, when it organised ambulance displays in connection with a Rally of Boy Scouts.

V. A. D. TRAINING.

I commend to your attention the scheme formulated by Headquarters for V. A. D. training for members of the Ambulance Nursing Divisions. This is a most important development, and it is hoped that a large proportion of the local Nursing Divisions will take advantage of the opportunity offered to enlarge their knowledge of nursing and hospital work, and thereby create a supplementary nucleus of voluntary trained nurses available for duty in our local hospitals, in case of emergency. I am aware that certain questions remain to be settled before the proposals can be implemented, but I feel that a workable scheme can be devised in which our Nursing Divisions will be able to participate.

You are all, I feel sure, looking forward with keen anticipation to the next All-India Ambulance Competitions, which it has been decided to hold in Bombay towards the end of this year or early next year. This will be a great event in the history of the Provincial Association, and I have no doubt you will rise to the occasion and see that the organisation and arrangements are on a scale worthy of Bombay. Funds for expenses will be needed, but while the Silver Jubilee Celebrations are in prospect, we must concentrate all our efforts on the Fund that is to be raised in that connecion. As you know, the St. John Ambulance Association is one of the four bodies that will benefit from the Silver Jubilee Fund, and I would ask all of you who are interested in the cause of St. John to bear that fact in mind. There are many directions in which any money allotted to the Association out of the Silver Jubilee Fund can be usefully expended

FIRST AID STATIONS.

Apart from the expenses of the All-India competitions, there is a suggestion that one or two First Aid Stations should be established in Bombay at points where accidents, particularly motor accidents, are most liable to occur. I understand two or three such stations have already been opened in Calcutta, and it would, I think, be a good opportunity for Bombay to follow suit. There is a also a demand for one or two additional motor ambulances. These and other suggestions will be given full consideration when the time comes.

I have pleasure in informing you that I have decided to nominate the following lady and gentlemen as Vice-Presidents during the coming year. Sir Kikabhai Premchand, Sir Phiroze Sethna, Sir Homi Mehta, Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha, Sir Ness Wadia, Sir J. B. Boman-Behram, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., K C I E, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, Mr. Sultan Chinoy, Dr. D. A. D'Monte and Dr. Miss Meherbai Todiwalla.

In his speech Mr. Walter Runciman, expressed the hope that the financial agreement, which had recently been initialled on the occasion of the visit of the Brazilian Minister of Finance to the United Kingdom, would facilitate the remittance of money owing to British Firms in Brazil and create greater trade activity between the two countries.

Unwanted Liquor Shop At Viegas Street

That the proposed country liquor shop should not be opened at Dr. Viegas' (old Cavel) Street has been repeatedly emphasised by the residents of that locality in the correspondence columns of local papers, strongly protesting against its establishment, especially as it is to be situated opposite the Municipal Recreation Grounds, exclusively meant for children to play.

There is already a toddy shop (marked X, extreme right), only a few yards from the proposed site (building on left), and drunkards are seen in the evenings infesting the Recreation Grounds (in the foreground) with toddy bottles and causing grave nuisance to the children at play, as well as to the general public, especially Hindu ladies and children, who have to proceed through the lane (between the Recreation Grounds and the proposed liquor shop building) on their way to the Shiva Temple, which is quite nearby, to offer prayers.

They fear that the opening of a country liquor shop will only increase the existing nuisance caused by the drunkards.

Miss Gohar in Ranjit's "Barrister's Wife" running from Friday at West End.

Sabitadevi in Sagar's "Revenge is Mine" now running 3rd week at Imperial.

REVOKE BAN ON MEETINGS

The President, Central Zamindar League Kapurthala, writes:—

A conference of the agriculturists of Ilaqa Sultanpur and neighbouring parts of Kapurthala State attended by 2,000 people was held at Adhi, District, Jullundur on Sunday last and the following resolutions were adopted:—

The Conference demands reduction of cesses to an equitable basis and the abolition of "Begar" cess.

The Conference demands the introduction of Constitutional Reforms and demands the revocation of the ban on meetings and the declaration of fundamental rights of citizenship

The Conference enters an emphatic protest against the action of the State authorities in confiscating the pension of Jemadar Amar Singh for his peaceful service of the State peasants and congratulates the Sardar on his sacrifice in the noble cause

The Conference urges the State Government to devise measures to meet the menace to agriculture as a consequence of the continuous sinking of the water-level in the wells in the Dona territory

Extension To Sir T. V. R. Acharya

NEW DELHI, March 15.

Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research has been granted further extension of office for six months till the end of September, 1935.—A. P.

BE YOUR OWN SCAVANGERS

Mahatmaji On Removal Of Untouchability

MADRAS, March 16.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in the yesterday's "Harijan":—

Untouchability is responsible for more things than we know. Now that attention is being drawn to the village sanitation, it is becoming clear that the insanitation of villages and towns is chiefly due to the belief in untouchability, for fear of touching our own dirt and, therefore, cleaning it. We wallow in dirt and have consigned our obvious duty to a portion of our kith and kin, and because they are rendering what is the most important service of all, we have made them lepers of society, untouchable and uncared for.

THE ONLY REMEDY.

The only remedy for the removal of this social evil and curse is for every one of us to be our own scavengers. We would then soon learn the art of cleanliness. We would miss many of the common diseases which are due to filth. And we should at the same time serve an economic end.

DISPOSAL OF HUMAN EXCRETA

G. I. Fowler states, in his "Wealth and Waste," that a proper disposal of human excreta would realise Rs. 2 per head per year. In the vast majority of cases, all this rich manure is being wasted and disease invited. He quotes Prof. Brultini, from his volume "The Use of Waste Materials," who says that "nitrogen derived from the 282,000 residents of Delhi is sufficient to fertilise a minimum of 10,000 and maximum of 95,000 acres."

Because we do not know how to treat our scavengers, Delhi of ancient fame has pestilential spots of which we have to feel ashamed. If we all become scavengers, we would know how to treat ourselves and how to turn what to-day is poison into rich food for plant life. 30 crores of the population of India should mean according to Dr. Fowler, an annual gain of 69 crores of rupees to the country, if we would but make a wise use of human excreta.

BIG PROBLEM.

Let no one be appalled by the magnitude of the problem. Those who have the conviction have to begin with themselves in the full faith that everybody else is bound to follow their example if their faith outlasts the first flush of enthusiasm. The word 'faith' is, perhaps, not the proper word. For, the proposition that human excreta are as valuable as those of cattle is not a matter of faith but of daily experience. What is required is eradication of age-long inertia. Sustained, intelligent application of a few, to-day, will be the common property of the many to-morrow.—United Press.

REMISSIONS FOR SIKAR JATS

European Officer To Check Survey And Classification

The following has been received by the Secretary, the Indian States' People's Conference from the Provincial Secretary of the Indian States' People's Conference of Beawar dated March 14:

Information has been received in the office of the Indian States' People's Conference here that a compromise has been arrived at between Sikar Thikana and the Jats through the efforts of Chowdhri Chhotum M.L.C. and K? Ratan Singh, President, Rajputana [illegible] of Si-

sion of 4½ to 5 as. per rupee to those who pay their land revenue within thirty days and 4 to 4½ to those who pay up the same within three months. An European officer would be appointed to check the survey and classification of lands and fixing rates of "Lagans" for each class of land. In the meantime the present staff will complete the field work.

The Rao Raja Sahib has also agreed to take six Jat officers preferably from local areas in the State service. One of them would be in the Ijlas of the Senior Officer.

The Rao Raja Sahib has no objection to a Jat riding an elephant on the same conditions and subject to the same restrictions as are in force for other people.

All civil detenues would be released on their accepting the terms of the compromise and those [illegible] violence on Jats would be punished by the Thikana.

The Rao Raja would allow a plot of seven Bigas for Jat Boarding House.

Woollen Industry's Strong Case For Protection

Govt. Of India Themselves Accepted Its Claims, Says Secretary Of Indian Merchants Chamber

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants Chamber, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Tariff Board, in the course of which he states:—

The views of my Committee on the grant of protection to the woollen industry were communicated to the Board. They wish to reiterate that they strongly support the claim of the Industry for protection.

INDUSTRY WILL DEVELOP, IF PROTECTED

Dealing with the policy in regard to protection, first, they observed in their letter that the woollen industry satisfies the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission for protection. It has the natural advantages. My Committee are aware that for the purpose of certain varieties of better class piecegoods and for knitting wool, etc., Indian wool is not suitable and that, therefore, the industry must continue to import raw material for this purpose. This partial dependence on imported wool, however, cannot, in the opinion of my Committee, provide an argument against protection to the industry. On the other hand, it is their belief that if the industry is protected, efforts are bound to be made to breed in the country a superior quality of sheep and, in fulness of time, it is not improbable that the requirements in this regard will be ultimately met from indigenous resources. The necessary supplies of labour and power are available and there is also an expanding home market. From the chequered experience of the industry during the past few years, it is also certain that without protection the industry is not likely to develop at all, but, on the contrary even the existing mills may be completely ruined.

My Committee are aware that representations have been made to the Board to the effect that the Indian woollen industry does not fulfil the general conditions for protection. The reference is possibly to the partial dependence of the industry for supplies of superior class of wool on foreign sources. My Committee venture to suggest that that is putting a very narrow interpretation on the general conditions for protection laid down by the Fiscal Commission. My Committee are confident that the Tariff Board will not conceive the conditions laid down by the Fiscal Commission in such a narrow spirit and would consider the industry as one entitled to claim for protection under the fiscal policy adopted by the country.

EXAMPLE OF THE GOVT.

It may be pointed out in this connection that the Government of India themselves, in a way, have accepted the claims of the Industry for protection, when following the Safeguarding of Industries Act, 1933, they included increased level of duties on imports of woollen materials in the Tariff Amending Bill of 1934.

A NATIONAL INDUSTRY

In a way, the woollen industry should be regarded as one of national importance. The intense cold in certain parts of the country makes wool necessary even for the poorest and the orders placed by the Government themselves in respect of their requirements including the Military Department would indicate this

FORM OF PROTECTION

With regard to the form which any protection that may be recommended to the industry should take, in the opinion of my Committee.

The industry should be enabled firstly, to face the foreign competition and secondly, to consolidate its position. A level of protection adequate for this purpose appears to be one which is based on the possibility of returning at least 6 per cent on the present value of the capital sunk in the industry, but my Committee have confidence that the Board would make recommendations that would be satisfactory under the present economic conditions where world changes, exchange factors and other causes often interfere on pre-conceived programmes.

PERIOD OF PROTECTION

As regards the period for which protection should be available, my Committee will generally support the claim made by certain manufacturers that 12 to 15 years would be the minimum period for which protection should be assured.

My Committee feel no apprehension that if adequate protection is granted against imported yarn the local manufacturers may not be able ultimately to supply the necessary yarn requirements of the hosiery and the hand-loom industry

This apprehension merely strengthens the demand for heavy duties on the imports of finished goods including hosieries and the benefits of such duties would go correspondingly to the hosiery and the hand-loom industries.

Doaba Hindu Reforms Conference

JULLUNDUR, March 14.

Protest against the Communal Award and eradication of social evils existing in the Hindu community, are the main issues to come up for discussion at the annual session of the Doaba Hindu Reforms Conference to be held at Aur (District Jullundur) during the next Easter holidays under the auspices of the Doaba Hindu Sudhar Sabha.—United Press.

DARING ASSAULT ON ARMY OFFICER

Three Men Alleged To Have Attacked Him With Spears

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 16.

A report from Fategarh States states that Lt. F. W. Collard of the 10th Batallion, 7th Rajput Regiment, stationed there, was murderously assaulted by three men armed with spears.

Lt. Collard was removed to the hospital where he is reported to be progressing. Lt. Collard is said to have chased an ekka without lights and when he overtook it, the occupants of the ekka got down and attacked him with lathis and spears.

The men escaped. Three arrests have been made.—A.P.

B. B. ROYAL SOCIETY

Chief Justice Appeals To Public For Donations

The annual meeting of the Bombay branch of the Royal Asiatic Society was held on Thursday evening in the Town Hall, Bombay, Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, who presided, announced that the trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities had given a donation of Rs. 300 this year, but that, he said, would not carry the Society far. What the Society wanted, he said, was substantial endowments, which it had not so far succeeded in getting.

The president further pointed out that it was a great misfortune that a society of that sort, with the enormous library it had, and which had played an important part in the cultural life of Bombay, should not have sufficient income to carry on its work. He hoped members would approach those who had the control of the charity funds to help the Society.

The annual report of the Society stated that there was a decrease in membership, and that had resulted in a loss of about Rs. 1,000 in its income, which had necessitated a corresponding reduction in the budgeted expenditure. If the Society was to maintain its efficiency, any reduction in its expenditure on additions to its library was a cause for regret. It was hoped, therefore, that members would endeavour to influence others to join, and thereby enable the Society to increase its sphere of usefulness.

For reasons of economy the Government of India and all the provincial Governments, excluding Bombay, had discontinued the free supply of annual reports and similar publications to the institution. Hitherto the collection of such publications had been well maintained, and though the absence of many of them might not be felt immediately, within a few years when they were out of print, the want of them would prove a great loss to research students.

The Society placed on record its sincere thanks to the trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities, who for the fourth year in succession had kindly given a donation of Rs. 500 to the general funds of the Society.

The receipt of the annual grant of Rs. 3,600 from the Government of Bombay was also acknowledged.

There were 370 resident members and 144 non-resident members of the Society. Its income and expenditure in 1934 were Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 29,600 respectively.

On the motion of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, the report with the statement of accounts for the year was adopted.

Sir John Beaumont was re-elected President of the Society.

SILVER JUBILEE FUND

"Every Rupee Will Add To Comfort And Health Of People"

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

His Excellency the Viceroy's appeal of the 11th December 1934 announced that Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund in India is to be devoted, with His Majesty's approval, to four specified institutions of a charitable nature.

Three of these institutions, the Indian Red Cross Society, the St. John Ambulance Association and the National Association for supplying medical aid by women to the women of India (the Countess of Dufferin's Fund), function for the express purpose of providing medical and health relief. These three institutions form a long established and well-controlled All-India health and welfare group of wide scope, and are thus peculiarly fitted to be the beneficiaries of such an All-India appeal and an All-India Memorial as Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee Fund.

MUST BE OF LOCAL APPEAL.

From time to time, representations have been made that these Associations are not likely to appeal strongly to the people in outlying districts of a Province, where their value may not be a matter of common knowledge, and that a greater appeal to the generosity of the people in a Province would be afforded if they knew that most of the money from a particular locality would be used for such purposes as improvements to a local hospital or in providing a new hospital in the locality This view appears to be based on some misapprehension of the position, for the three specified organisations have very wide powers of giving assistance to local medical institutions.

According to the Regulations of these three institutions, their Provincial and Local Branches will have independent control of any money which may come to them from the Silver Jubilee Fund, and they have powers under their constitutions to adopt such means as they may think advisable for carrying out the objects for which these institutions have been formed.

Improvement to local hospitals or the provision of new local hospitals would certainly come within those objects, and, as the Governors of the different Provinces are ordinarily the Patrons or Presidents of the Provincial Branches of these institutions and also the Patrons or Presidents of the Provincial Committtees of the Silver Jubilee Fund, there is every reason to anticipate that local institutions of a medical or hygienic nature will receive their full share of benefit from the Fund.

It would ordinarily be impracticable to specify, at this stage, the particular benefit which will accrue to any particular locality, such for example as a new wing to an existing hospital or the provision of an X-ray apparatus.

EVERY RUPEE WILL TELL.

In most cases such matters can only be decided when it is known what the total collections for the Fund amount to and what sum is available for expenditure in each Province and in each Division or District of a Province.

It is however incontestable that every rupee which is given to the Fund will play its part in adding to the comfort, health and happiness of India's people.

A welcome reduction in the number of persons killed on British roads in the last week is the satisfactory feature on the eve of the introduction of the 30 miles per hour speed limit in built up areas, which represents the transport minister's latest move in the safety campaign.

Anxious For All-India Unity Of Workers

R. T. U. C. Prepared To Join Joint Committee But Doubt Motives Underlying Sudden Move

We have received the following statement from the Vice-President of the All-India Red Trade Union Congress:—

We have seen the statement issued under the signatures of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, Hariharnath Shastri, V. V. Giri, R. S. Ruikar and B. Shiva Rao in connection with bringing about unity between the various trade union groups in India. So far the Red T.U.C. has had no information about this latest move for unity.

In this connection, it may be interesting to note that the AITUC had passed a resolution by which a Committee was appointed with Mr. Ruikar as the Convener, to bring together the different trade union groups for discussing the possibility of amalgamating the Red TUC, AITUC and the NFTU into one powerful united All-India Organisation.

Mr. Ruikar sent us an invitation to a Unity Conference which was to have met on the 9th inst. at Cawnpore. The Unity discussions were to be conducted on the basis of the following fundamental clauses (1) the unequivocal acceptance of the principle of class struggle (2) No affiliation to any foreign organisation, (3) The question of representation to Geneva to be decided annually and to be binding on all the Unions, (4) Acceptance of the principle of one Union in one industry, (5) The acceptance of the A. I. T. U. C. as the Central Organisation.

Willing To Join

The N. F. T. U. refused to participate in this unity meeting on the principle that laying down any preconceived basis for such a discussion was wrong. The clauses, as a matter of fact, speak volumes for the eagerness of the A. I. T. U. C. to placate the N. F. T. U. One is left to imagine that even this basis (which openly abandons internationalism while paying lip homage to class struggle) was too revolutionary for the N. F. T. U.!

The Red T. U. C. immediately on receipt of the invitation sent a letter to Mr. Ruikar stating that the R. T. U. C. was willing to send its representatives to any unity conference in view of the urgent necessity to organise a united struggle of the widest masses of the working class to fight the combined offensive of imperialism and capitalism. At the same time the R. T. U C. pointed out the need to have the N. F. T. U. also to participate in such unity deliberations; it also wired to Mr. Ruikar asking him to fix a date suitable to all the parties concerned.

Abandoned Over-Night

While thus we were expecting a reply from the conveners of the Unity Conference, we have suddenly been treated to the joint statement that was issued on Friday. From this it appears that the whole idea of the unity move made by the A. I. T. U. C. has been abandoned over-night without the slightest intimation of this change of face being given to the Red T. U. C. which had definitely expressed its sincere willingness to participate in any move towards unity. It does not at all surprise us that the A. I. T. U. C. has thus turned its back on the only party that was genuinely willing to participate in the Conference and has, suddenly thrown itself into the arms of the NFTU which had rejected its invitation! This leads one to the only conclusion that the AITUC when it originally decided to call a unity Conference was not in the least genuine in its desire to bring about unity between all the groups, but was only anxious to merge itself into the NFTU whose line it has long since adopted.

NEED FOR UNITY.

However, the Red TUC considers that the need for unity of all the Trade Union Groups is becoming more and more urgent day by day, in view of the imperialist offensive against the very freedom of the working class to organise themselves in order to fight for their rights. It is, therefore necessary for all the groups to come together and chalk out a definite plan for immediate unity if possible, or for joint action on the basis of the United Front to develop country wide struggles, to fight the unprecedented offensive against the T.U. movement in India. By developing such struggles jointly on the basis above referred to we shall positively be proceeding towards the merging of all the split sections into one powerful united All-India Organisation.

In conclusion, while there is reason to doubt the motives underlying this sudden move for the joint committee behind the back of the R. T. U. C., we wish to state that we are prepared to send our representatives to this joint Committee in the interest of working class unity.

ASSEMBLY ELECTION DISPUTE

Commission To Inquire Into Petition Filed By Ebrahim Jaffar

NEW DELHI, March 15.

The Governor-General has appointed Mr. S. S. Patkar, formerly judge of the Bombay High Court, Mr. D. D. Nanavati, District Judge, Poona, and Mr. A. A. Afyzee, Principal of Government Law School, Bombay, to try in Poona the election petition filed by Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar who was elected to the Assembly from the Bombay Central Division Mahomedan Constituency.

Whereas the election of Mr. Umralisha by the North Madras Mahomedan Constituency as a member of the Assembly has been called in question by Mr. Abdul Latif Farookhi, the Governor-General has appointed Mr Justice Packenham Walsh, Mr. T. N. K. Avargal, District Judge, West Godavari and Mr. Lashmana Garu, an Advocate of Madras as Commissioners for the trial of the petition which will be held in Madras.—United Press.

Women's Literary Assn. For Jullundur?

JULLUNDUR, March 14.

Acting on a resolution adopted at the last session of the All-India Women's Conference held at Karachi, Raj Kumari Amritkaur a prominent social worker is contemplating organising a Women's Literary Association at this place with a view to encourage social activities among the women folk by mutual exchange of thoughts and views and holding debates on current social topics.—United Press.

250 WORKERS DISCHARGED?

M. L. A's Notice Question On B. B. & C. I. Railway Administration

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Mr. B. B. Verma, M L A has tabled the following questions in the Assembly:

1. Will Government be pleased to state whether more than 250 ash-pit cleaners in running sheds on the broad gauge line of B B & C I Ry. have been recently served with notices of discharge and their work handed over to private contractors? If so, have the concerned Railway Unions been consulted in the matter? If not why not?

WHY CONTRACT LABOUR

2 Are Government aware that such action is contrary to the recommendations of Whitely Commission that departmental labour should be substituted for conract labour.

3. Are Government aware that by he proposed steps the service conditions of the staff employed in the same labour will be drastically curtailed and will the Government be pleased to recommend to B B & C I Railway at least not to substitute contract labour for existing departmental labour?

Will Government be pleased to state the number of staff discharged on the ground of indebtedness on B B & C I Railway? —United Press.

INDO-CEYLON 'PHONE SERVICE

Sir F. Noyce Talks With Ceylonese Minister

NEW DELHI, March 15.

In connection with the opening of the Indo-Ceylon Telephone Trunk Service an official telephone call was made by Sir Frank Noyce, Member for Industries and Labour, Government of India, to Hon. Mr. Villiers, Minister for Communications in the Ceylon Government. They conversed for six minutes, the audibility being perfect at both ends.—A.P.

NAVALRAM CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, March 14.

The Navalram Centenary Celebrations were observed by the Baroda Gujerati Sahitya Sabha by staging a drama, written by Navalram "Bhatnoo Bhopalu."

Prof. Trivedi paid tributes to Navalram as a critic and dramatist.

JUBILEE COMMITTEE FORMED

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has nominated, a central committee with R. B. Govindbhai H. Desai as president to celebrate Their Majesties Silver Jubilee in the whole State. A fund is to be started for utilising on a local memorial.

A committee has been appointed under the presidentship of the Legal Remembrancer Mr. Dandekar, for celebrating Diamond Jubilee of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda.

STATE'S PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Elaborate preparations are going on for the forthcoming conference of Baroda State's People's Association, which is to be held on 23, 24 and 25 March under the presidentship of Sjt. Abbas Tyabjee.

According to a press communique the A and B class Phongyi prisoners confined in the Rangoon, Mandalay, Bassein and Thayetmyo Central Jails will be transferred and concentrated in the old reformatory buildings, Insein, which have already been annexed to the Insein Central Jail for accommodation of A and B Class prisoners.

A fire is reported from another village of Baroda State, which gutted 40 huts.

Turkey's Example For Congress Socialists

Indian Radicals Have Great Future, Says Subhas Bose

THEY MUST DRAFT CONSTITUTION AND TAKE FULL RESPONSIBILITY

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

In a letter to the "United Press," Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose makes a critical analysis of the present political situation in India with special reference to the emergence of the Congress Socialist Party and indicates the line along which he wants it to develop.

The letter runs as follows:

LEGITIMATE REACTION

"From an objective point of view, the formation of the Congress Socialist Party is a legitimate and natural reaction against the move towards the right which Congress policy adopted last year. The 'Parliamentary Policy' of the Congress to-day as represented by the Parliamentary Board is, in my humble opinion somewhat different in character from the 'Swarajist Policy' as represented by the Swaraj Party in 1923-24. The Swaraj Party in those days did represent a dynamic force in the country though there were moderate elements in that party. But the Parliamentary Board does not.

NEITHER DEAD NOR DYING.

In these circumstances, if there had not been a revolt within the Congress against a swing to the Right, then one would have been justified in thinking that the Congress was dying. But because the Congress was neither dead nor dying, the revolt did take place and the Congress Socialist Party came into existence. To attempt to suppress the Party or browbeat its members with the threat of disciplinary action shows a woeful lack of knowledge of the elementary principles of modern politics. This attempt was made in 1923 when the Swaraj Party was born and it only served to strengthen that party and add to its importance. I dare say that history is going to repeat itself now.

LACK OF CLARITY.

"While the instinct that has urged the formation of the Congress Socialist Party is correct, I am afraid that there is some lack of clarity in the ideas of the party. In the first place, the choice of the name of the Party has been an unhappy one. 'Socialism' today has different complexions and therefore different connotations when used by different people. And there seems to be hardly anything in common between the Socialism of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the militant policy and method of the Socialist Spain. To some people, again Socialism is synonimous with communism. Why then use a terminology which is used by different people in different senses?

FABIAN SOCIALISM?

"Further, if I am not mistaken the Congress Socialist Party seems to be under the influence of Fabian Socialism which was the fashion in England 50 years ago. Since then, much water has flowed down the Thames and also down the Ganges. So many developments have taken place in different parts of the world since the end of the Great War and so many socio-economic experiments have been, and are being, made that a modern party cannot afford to hark back to the ideas and shibboleths prevalent in Europe 4 or 5 decades ago.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

"Let us take one practical example. The Congress Socialist Party seems to think that the constitutional problem in India should be solved by a constituent Assembly and not by the Joint Parliamentary Committee of England. The historical example of a constituent assembly was afforded by France and this was followed by the United States of America. A century and a half have elapsed since the Constituent Assembly met in Paris in order to draw up a constitution for France. In 1917, when the Bolshevik seized political powers by force and put Kerensky's government to flight, the first thing they did was to dissolve the constituent Assembly, because in that Assembly the Bolsheviks were in a hopeless minority and if the constituent assembly had drafted a constitution for Russia the Bolshevik Government would never have come into existence.

SOCIALIST MUST DRAFT IT.

"I have no doubt that if today a constituent assembly is convened in India on the basis of adult suffrage, the Congress Socialist Party will be in a minority. The constitution will therefore be drafted by individuals or parties in whom the Congress Socialists have no confidence, the Congress Socialists themselves being consenting party to such an arrangement. Instead of committing political suicide in this way, the Congress Socialist Party, if it has confidence in its own principles, methods and programme and if it does not suffer from an inferiority complex, should claim the exclusive right to draft a constitution for India. The party that is going to fight for freedom is the party that is entitled to draw up the constitution.

THIS IS DEMOCRACY!

"What I have just said may shock the 'democratic' and 'constitution' instincts of many of my countrymen. But I should like to urge most emphatically that democracy as understood to-day in a large portion of this wide world is different from democracy as understood in the mid-Victorian era. Russia to-day is ruled by a party—not by a parliament elected on the basis of adult suffrage, but that party claims to act on behalf of the people. Similarly, in Italy and also in Germany, a party has usurped all political power, having suppressed all political parties, but this party claims to represent the people. In Spain, on the contrary, when the socialists were in power they experimented in mid-Victorian democracy. As a magnanimous gesture of goodwill, they gave the vote to all adult women, without stopping to think what would be the effect of that measure. The enfranchised women gave their votes to the Catholic and Right-wing parties in overwhelming numbers and as a result the Socialists were soon swept out of office. No better example of 'political harakiri' can be found in recent history.

AVOID PITFALLS.

"Russia is not the only country where mid-Victorian parliamentary methods had to be done away with. The Fascists in Italy and the Nazis in Germany, as we have already noted, also disfranchised the opposition parties and ultimately suppressed them in order to consolidate their own power. These political experiments have to be taken note of and studied by us, if we are to avoid pitfalls in future.

A GREAT FUTURE.

"I am inclined to think that the Congress Socialist Party contains within itself the promise of a great future. It has been able to draw towards itself the radical elements in Indian National Congress—and if it develops along the right lines and adopts the correct ideology, slogans and shibboleths, it will have an irresistible appeal. If unfortunately it does not and if it falls a victim to the same confusion of ideas which has ceased the present day Congress leaders, then the masses will ultimately turn to some other party for their salvation. As the first step towards the clarification of our economic-political ideas, we must give the go-by to the false idea of unity. The experience of the All-Parties' Committee and the All-Parties' Conference of 1928 should have taught us by now that unity has value only when it represents not only unity in ideas, but also unity in action. A real unity is a source of infinite strength; superficial unity is only a source of weakness. The Indian Liberals chose to co-operate with the Congress only so long as the Government neglected them, as in the case of the Simon Commission. But as soon as seats were offered them at the Round Table Conference they did not stop to consider what the Congress would do, but took the earliest boat to England. The Third Round Table Conference was boycotted by even the British Labourites who begged the Indian Liberals to join them in the boycott, but the sacrifice demanded of them was evidently too great.

TURKEY'S EXAMPLE.

"In the light of these recent experiences, it passes one's comprehension how Congress leaders like Mr Rajagopalachariar could exhibit such obsequiousness towards Indian Liberals. It is hopeless to expect the Liberals to join hands with the Congress in a common boycott of the new constitution. If the Liberals do take such a step to begin with, they will not hesitate to betray their Congress colleagues at the first official overture that is made towards them. In view of these considerations, I am of opinion that any Party that aspires to win freedom for India should be prepared to draw up the constitution for India and after winning Swaraj should be prepared to put into effect the whole programme of post-war reconstruction. There can be no question of giving up political power after the battle is won,—there can be no question of dissolving the Congress after the Congress is victorious. Just as Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his party won freedom for Turkey and thereafter remained in power in order to put Turkey on her feet and put into practice their programme of national reconstruction, so also must we do in India. 'Dictatorship of the party both before and after Swaraj is won'—that must be our slogan for the future.

ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY

"I shall conclude by emphasising once again that the Congress Socialist Party, if it really wants to develop into the party of the future, should take stock of the post-war economic and political developments in Europe and America and in the light of that experience, chalk out the lines of India's future developments. It should give up once for all the habitual inferiority complex and prepare to accept the full burden of responsibility for India's future. Can the party do that? If it can, then it will be able to rally all the radical elements in the country that are dissatisfied with the present state of things and are groping for light and looking anxiously for a bold lead."—United Press.

ORIENTALISTS TO MEET IN DEC.

Eighth A. I. Conference To Be Held In Mysore

MYSORE, (By Mail).

Dr. M. H. Krishna, Local Secretary, has issued the following bulletin:—

The Eighth Session of the All-India Oriental Conference will meet at Mysore in December 1935 under the auspices of the University of Mysore.

The conference will be divided into the following sections:—

(1) Vedic and Classical Sanskrit (2) Philology, (3) Arabic and Persian, (4) Anthropology and Mythology, (5) Religion and Philosophy, (6) History and Chronology, (7) Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics, (8) Fine Arts, Architecture, Sculpture, Iconography and Music, (9) Hindi, (10) Urdu, (11) Kannada and other Dravidian Languages.

Each section will have a President and a Secretary. The languages recognised for use at the meetings will ordinarily be English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Urdu and Kannada according to the requirements of each section. For the use of any other language, permission should be obtained from the President.

The fee qualifying for membership is Rs. 10 which should be sent to the address of the Local Secretary, or to the special account in this behalf with the Bank of Mysore Ltd., Mysore.

Papers to the Conference with short summaries (not exceeding 200 words) should be sent so as to reach the Local Secretary not later than 1st September 1935.

DISPUTE OVER LAND NEAR GRAVEYARD AND KHALIHAN

Communal Riot Averted By Incidental Visit Of Police

PATNA, March 17.

From a report just received from Samastipore, it appears there was a serious Hindu-Muslim riot on March 13 last in village Raipur, resulting in serious injury to 3 Hindus and 5 Mahomedans. The dispute arose over a piece of land, which the Muslims used as graveyard. Adjacent to this plot the Hindus have a plot; this area the Hindus used as Khalihan.

It is stated that the Hindus were giving a demarcation line between the two plots of lands, when a party of Muslims attacked them. The police party who were near the place of accident, incidentally, in connection with the investigation of some other case, hastened to the spot and restored order.

Nineteen persons were arrested under the orders of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Leaders of both sides were bound down under section 107. Peace was prevailing at the time of wiring.—United Press

Outsiders To The Fore At Mahaluxmi

There was a marked increase in the attendance at Mahaluxmi yesterday, but backers received such a severe drubbing that many are not likely to see the season through the bitter end. Only two actual favourites scored in a card of nine events. Jockey N. Whiteside who had been out of the saddle for five months, made up for lost time by steering three winners. The popular lightweight rode a vigorous finish on Camille in the St. Cloud Handicap, which was undoubtedly the most spectacular race of the afternoon.

Features of the sport were the big gamble which materialised on Winking in the Phoenix Park Plate and the winning of the Daily Treble by a solitary punter who netted the substantial sum of Rs. 31,613-8-0 for an investment of Rs. 5.

Dr. Strabismus Obliges

Mr. P. B. Avasia's Dr. Strabismus who has been very consistent, made amends for a series of luckless attempts by capturing the Chantilly Plate. For a horse considered unbeatable Le Mont Chevalier gave a wretched display.

The Arab Jockey Abdul Sattar won his first race in Western India when he piloted Breach to victory in the Alexandria Handicap (Div. II). As Mr. Lookmanji's grey had shown no form at all in his previous six essays, he was totally neglected and paid the sum of Rs. 612 for win.

Catering On Course

It would not be out of place to mention the excellent catering provided by Messrs. Brandon's on the course. Owing to the warm weather there has been great demand for refreshments and the service has left nothing to be desired. Mr. E. Siganporia, the Manager, personally looks to the comforts of patrons at all times.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE. Distance—1 Mile

Winner, Rs 2,000; second Rs 700; third, Rs 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Mr G McElligott's POETRY 7-7, Graham 1
Mr P B Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 7-11, Stokes 2
Mr K S Malkani's TETFORD, 8-8, Burn 3
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's VIGNETTE, 9-7, J O'Neale 4

Time 1 minute, 41 4|5 seconds.

Won By:—1 1|2 length, 2 lengths and 1|2 length.

Favourite: Tetford (8-8).

1st Tote Paid Rs. 70 for win, Rs. 15, Rs. 15 and Rs. 13 for places.

All Ran.

Winner Trained by E S Godfrey.

The Race:—Cheerup jumped out first with Poetry, Czardas and Vignette. After going a couple of furlongs Czardas was in front of Poetry and Vignette. At the turn home Poetry took the lead and easily staved off the challenge of Belle of York who had the better of Tetford.

THE DELTA PLATE. Div. I. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner, Rs 1,500; second Rs 500; third, Rs 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7 lbs.

Mr J A Wadia's HAVANA. 8-6, Whiteside 1
Mr Abdul Wahid's THE DUKE, 8-0, Ahmad Ali 2
Mr K H Irani's FORAT, 8-4, Northmore 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS, 7-8, Stokes 4

Time:—1 minute, 50 1|5 seconds

Won By:—1 1|2 length, 3 lengths and short head.

Favourite:—Havana (8-6)

Lucky Punter Wins Rs. 31,613 For Rs. 5 In Daily Treble Pool

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT).

1st Tote Paid Rs. 29 for win, Rs. 15. Rs 42 and Rs 20 for places.

Not Run:—Rolls Royce, (8-10).

Winner Trained by:—Dr. S K Pillay.

The Race:—Mint Master led for a while and then Almas took up the running from Mint Master, Hush Hush, Na'amat Allah and The Duke, with Howel last. Almas went to the straignt with a good lead, but when he was strongly challenged by Havana and The Duke, he suddenly fell back, Havana going in to win comfortably. Forat, with a late run, beat Almas out of the third place.

THE DELTA PLATE. Div II. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs 1,500; second Rs 500; third Rs 250. For Arabs in Class III. W A reduced 7 lbs.

Penalties—Winners, after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 2,000 or over, 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs 3,000 or over 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies, 14 hands and under 4 lbs.

Mr. Mahmood Jassim's EEDA 8-3 (W G Thompson) .. 1
Mr. E. M. Khot's RASHID PASHA 7-8 (Meekings) .. 2
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's LOOKMAN 8-6 (Selby) 3
Mr. J A Wadia's POPPY DAY 8-6 (Whiteside) 4

Time:—1 minute, 49 2|5 seconds

Won By:—1|2 length, 1|2 length and 4 lengths.

Favourite:—Lookman.

1st Tote Paid Rs. 280 for win, Rs. 65, Rs. 33, and Rs. 19 for places.

Not Run:—Faidan (8-6) and Masuda (8-4).

THE TRALEE PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Winner Rs 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Diamond's DUNEDIN, 9-0, Blyth 1
Miss Lilavati's LEICESTER LADY, 7-13, Whiteside 2
Mr. J. O'Hara Murray and Major C. B. Farrar's BOY, 9-7, Ringstead 3
Mr. Gem's ACHIEVE, 8-2, Northmore 4

Not Run:—Strength 8-1.

Won by short-head, 2 lengths, 2-1|2 lengths.

Time: 2 mins. 6-1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 57 for win, and Rs. 19, Rs. 17 and Rs. 18 for places.

Wnner trained by J. E. Malone.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. II. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Calss II.

A. Lookmanji's BREACH, 9-0, Abdul Sattar 1
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN, 8-2, Northmore 2
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's MUHAISIN, 8-7, Selby 3
Mr. Hamid Jamoor's AMIJ, 7-4, Stokes 4

All ran.

Won by head, short-head, short-head.

Time: 1 min. 35 2.5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 612 for win and Rs. 151, Rs. 46 and Rs 44 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

THE PHOENIX PARK PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,000; second Rs 1,000; third Rs 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Hon'ble Mr. R. Gujadhur's WINKING, 8-7, Scanlan 1
Messrs. B. M. Goculdas and T. G. Khattau's MANANNA, 7-7, Meekings 2
Mr. J. A. Wadia's NATBAY, 7-6, Graham 3
Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE, 7-10, Marrable 4

Not Run:—Grecian Orb 8-12 and Ladyal 7-0.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1 length, short-head.

Time: 0 min. 59-4|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 26 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 28 and Rs. 36 for places.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE CHANTILLY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs 5,000; second Rs 1,500; third Rs 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class I which have not won a race in that class since 30th October, 1934 and all horses in Class II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's DR. STRABISMUS, 8-13, Burn 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE, 8-1, Harding 2
Mr. V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY, 7-4, Stokes 3
Mr. P. D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER, 8-9, Scanlan .. 4

Not Run:—Masked Jester 9-2 and Spanish Wish 7-4.

Won by head, 1|2 length, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 37 1|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 71 for win and Rs. 23, Rs. 26 and Rs. 39 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win and Rs. 11-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 19-8 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Hajl.

THE ST. CLOUD HANDICAP. Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. John York's CAMILLE, 8-1. Whiteside 1
7-13, Harding 2
Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN, 8-12, Little 3
Mr. John Yorke's PERMARCH,
Mr. Eve's SAFETY MATCH, 8-11, Brace 4

All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 238 for win, and Rs. 62, Rs. 33 and Rs. 42 for places.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

THE ALEXANDRIA HANDICAP. Div. I. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs 2,000; second Rs 700; third Rs 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's ADHBA II, 8-6, Whiteside 1
Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE, 8-13, Northmore 2
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YANOOS, 9-2, C. Hoyt 3
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's AL GHAZI, 8-10, Burn 4

Not run:—Shogat Aziz 9-4 and Nahab 8-4.

First tote paid Rs. 66 for win, and Rs. 27, Rs. 26 and Rs. 51 for places.

Winner trained Kisha Bapu.

CARNERA BEATS IMPELLETIERE

Technical Knockout In Ninth Round Gives "Primo" His Victory

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Mar. 16

Primo Carnera beat Impelletiere in the ninth round on a technical knockout at the Madison Square Gardens.

Twenty thousand spectators saw Carnera looking as fit as ever, but his boxing has not improved in the last nine months.

Carnera was frequently outboxed in the earlier rounds but launched a murderous attack in the last three, three, seconds throwing in their towels as Impelletiere staggered against the ropes.

WHY WILEY WAS FORCED TO LAND

Airman's Oxygen Supply Runs Out Near Murve Lake

(Special Cable)

CLEVELAND (Ohio), Mar. 15

Wiley Post the famous one-eyed airman who started on a new attempt to make a strotosphere bight to New York in the "Winnie Mae" was forced to land near the Murve Lake, 125 miles from Los Angeles.

Post established an unofficial record for sustained flight. Post covered 2,044 miles in 7 hours 19 minutes averaging 279.36 miles per hour at an alticuted of over five miles.

Post landed as his oxygen supply was running out.

The speed attained was 270 miles per hour.

KID BERG LOSES DECISION

Humery Wins Return Bout With British Champion

In a return ten rounds contest at the Palais des Sports, Paris, Gustave Humery, the light-weight champion of France, beat Kid Berg, the British title holder, on points. Berg won the first fight at the Albert Hall, the referee intervening in the eighth round owing to Humery's cut eye.

At first Berg tried to stem the fierce rushes of the Frenchman with his straight left, but Humery rushed in nonchalantly and continued to punch with both hands.

The British champion met him in the centre of the ring, and the men traded punch for punch.

At the end of the fifth round both were badly marked and tiring rapidly.

Finding the pace too fast, Berg held on every possible occasion, in spite of frequent warnings from the referee, in an endeavour to stall off his rugged opponent.

At the end of the seventh round, Berg was warned, and this had the effect of improving the contest.

The Englishman came back strongly in the eighth session, but Humery was fighting hard, and it was only the great ringcraft of Berg that saved him.

'Back To That Forgotten Goodly Way Of Life'

Mme. Halide On Gandhiji's Field Of Action

LABOUR ORGANISATION ON SPIRITUAL BASIS

MADRAS, March 16.

"Since I have been seeing Mahatma Gandhi's field of action not through the dramatic representation of a western artist, but just as it is, I have been thinking of thirteen century Turkish activities in Turkish Anatolia, called the 'Ahiler'," thus writes Madame Halide Hanum, the distinguished Turkish patriot and authoress, in an article under the caption "Thoughts in a Harijan Village" appearing in yesterday's issue of the "Harijan".

MOVEMENT OF 'AHILER'

She continues, "It was a time of political and probably moral and economic decadence. And just as it happens in such historic movements, there was exploitation from above and degeneration from below. Then the movement of 'Ahiler' came into existence to regenerate Anatolian people, morally and economically, just as Mahatma Gandhi is trying to create economic order based on mystic and spiritual forces. Their common feature is that both of them are attempted to bring about a democracy without the mad competition, the selfish individualism and the reign of machine, of modern democracy, a democracy on the rocks at the moment. The 'Ahiler' made a communal effort to bring about an equitable distribution of goods, moral or material, equal responsibility and equal service.

OVER 200 GUILDS

"We do not know yet whether 'Ahiler' had any village activities. But they organised all hand industries into guilds, using all the raw material in the country. Each guild was an "Order" which took in members who wanted to learn a particular trade and then organised its distribution throughout the land. The number of the guilds rose to over 200. And there was a definite co-relation and co-operation between the units. This labour organisation on a spiritual basis, in my belief, has made the inner strength of the Ottoman State for over three centuries.

"The first organised order of 'Ahiler' was that of "Tanners". The unbreakable law of the order was that each man must be self-made. A man boasting of ancestry could not enter its doors. "Even if he be the son of a prophet, it means nothing, if he himself is lacking in quality."

Mahatma Gandhi's way of life reminds me of the seven vows which each novice, who donned the apron and joined a corporation, had to take. Seven vices had to be avoided and seven virtues observed. Seven doors to be closed and seven opened.

THE SEVEN DOORS

"1. The door of meanness must be closed and that of generosity opened.

"2. The door of oppression and tyranny must be closed and that of gentleness and kindness opened.

"3. The door of luxury and self-indulgence be closed and that of restraint and asceticism opened.

"4. The door of popularity be closed and that of Justice opened.

"5. The door of cant and rant must be closed and that of learning and knowledge opened.

"6. The door of ambition must be closed and that of contentment opened.

"7. That of lie must be closed and that of truth be opened."

NOT WANTED

The following is a list of those who are not to be accepted to the order; the atheist, the astrologer, the butcher, the surgeon, the tax-gatherer, the hunter, and the money-lender.

INDIA'S RIDDLE

"As I walked through the Harijan village and saw the Ashram activities, I had a curious sensation of a forgotten goodly way of life, that of simplicity and freedom in the heart of India. I prayed that this way of life may keep out the tyranny of machines from India. Will it? If there is any chance of the soulless machine-god being kept out, that chance is in India..... because of its primeval simplicity. Will India grow normally, sanely, breaking the barriers which separate man from man and wielding them into fellow-workers, into economic social and spiritual regeneration? Will India sift and separate its wise and everlasting thoughts and its goodly ways of life from the choking chaff of dead old customs and rusty chains? That is India's riddle and, perhaps, that of the world."—United Press.

West Indies Put Up Record Test Score

Declare At 535 For 7, Headley Remaining Unbeaten With 270

England Open Disastrously, Losing Four Wickets For 26 Runs: Wyatt Retires Hurt

KINGSTON, March 15.

The second day's play in the fourth Test Match between England and the West Indies began in glorious weather. The wicket was perfect.

The West Indies declared at 535 for the loss of seven wickets. Headley made the highest West Indian Test score against England being not out with 270. He was at crease for over eight hours during which he played in brilliant style all round the wicket, employing variety strokes. His score included 30 4s.

Sealey was bowled by Paine when he made 91. (294|3|91). Constantine was the next man out being l.b.w. to Paine, his individual contribution being 34, (352|4|34). Moodie fell to a catch by Townsend off Paine for five, (376|5|5). Fuller was l.b.w. to Hollies for one (381|6|1). Rolfe Grant who made 77 was caught by Wyatt off Paine (528|7|77). Hylton remained not out with one when the West Indies declared. This is the highest West Indies Test score against England.

Wyatt Injured

England suffered early setback in the first over when Wyatt was knocked out by a blow to his jaw in attempting to avoid a rising ball off Martindale. Wyatt was conveyed to hospital for X-ray. He scored one before he retired.

Townsend was the first man out to a catch by Christiani off Martindale when he scored 8 (23|1|8). Hammond was soon out when he was caught by Hylton off Constantine's bowling, his score being 11 (26|2|11).

England had little chance to recover when two more wickets fell in quick succession without any addition to the score, Paine being l.b.w. to Martindale before he had broken his duck and Holmes suffering the same when his wicket was captured by Martindale without conceding a single run. Ames and Hendren were not out with 0 and 1 respectively when stumps were drawn for the day.

Scores:

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Barrow b Farnes	3
Christiani b Paine	27
Headley (not out)	270
Sealey b Paine	91
Constantine l.b.w. b Paine	34
Moodie c Townsend b Paine	5
Fuller l.b.w. b Hollies	1
Rolfe Grant c Wyatt b Paine	17
Hylton (not out)	5
Extras	22
Total (for 7 wkts.) declared	535

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Smith	22	22	83	0
Farnes	24	4	72	1
Wyatt	5	1	12	0
Hollies	46	11	114	1
Holmes	8	0	40	0
Paine	56	12	168	5
Iddon	7	1	24	0

ENGLAND FIRST (Innings)

Wyatt (retired hurt)	1
Townsend c Christiani b Martindale	3
Hammond c Hylton b Constantine	*11*
Faine l.b.w. b Martindale	*0*
Holmes b Martindale	*0*
Ames (not out)	*0*
Hendren (not out)	*1*
Extras	*6*
Total (for 4 wkts.)	27

DISCOUNT BUSINESS MORE PROFITABLE

Treasury Bills Allotted At 1/2 Per Cent

(Special Cable).

LONDON, March 16.

In the money market, clearing banks' recent efforts to make both money lending and discount business more profitable, appears to be gradually succeeding. Credit continues to meet improved demand and the market also had the satisfaction of seeing full 35 millions worth of Treasury Bills offered, allotted at an average rate of 1|2 per cent.

Sterling showed small improvement to-day in all currencies owing to the persistent nervousness regarding the Belgian situation 3 months Belga now quoted 125 to 140 centimes discount but business remains difficult to arrange.

Rubber was easier in sympathy with New York and on reports that American manufacturers decided to work four-day week. Cotton was higher stimulated by overnight improved New York.

SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF HINDUISM

Prof. Spranger's Tribute

Swami Bon, a young member of the Gaudiya Mission, has been working in England and Germany for the last two years, explaining the innate spiritual significance of Hinduism to the people of the West. India has always appreciated the labour of the German scholars in their attempts to dive deep into the Ocean of India's culture and religion. Prof. Eduard Spranger, the well-known German philosopher, says in a communication to Swami Bon, with reference to the book "Gedanken uber den Hinduismus" by the Swami comprising his lectures at the different Universities in Germany.

"Highly respected Swami, you have presented me with a new world of thoughts. Till now it is specially the second of the collection (the Philosophy of Sree Krishna Chaitanya) in which I have been interested, and I have been thinking much about this lecture... In many concerns they are strikingly related with the New-platonism of our circle of culture. It is not denied that Plotin, the chief philosopher of New-platonism, had knowledge of the Indian thinkers. But the important fact is this that men of deeper character seem to go the same religious-philosophical ways. "I wish your Mission the best success."

SCOTLAND BEAT ENGLAND

Result Of Rugby International Match

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 16.

In the Rugby International between Scotland and England, at Murrayfield, at half-time, Scotland led by ten points to four.

(Later)—Scotland beat England by ten points to seven.

ROME, March 16.

BIG DROP OF 27 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Heavy Foreign Selling And Bull Liquidation

BULLION WEAK BUT GRAINS STEADY

BOMBAY, March 16

On Friday, cross rates moved further upward.

DEPRESSION IN NEW YORK COTTON

The New York cotton market was much depressed on account of heavy foreign selling as a result of international monetary situation.

GOLD AND SILVER WEAK

London gold eased off further to-day and silver also ruled weak.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed were steady on account of unfavourable weather reports.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Mar 16

Previous closing	11.17
To-day's opening	11.05
Difference	—12
To-day's closing	10.90
Difference	—.27

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Mar 16

Previous closing	6.22
To-day's opening	6.28
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	6.27
Difference	+05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 222

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Mar 16

Cotton continued to be depressed by international monetary situation as a result of which prices showed a further decline to-day on heavy foreign selling while increasing uncertainties in connection with the Government's policy towards the new crop gave additional impetus to the fall. Under the weight of these bearish factors, the market sunk rapidly on persistent selling orders and general liquidation.

Contrary to the general expectation, May opened with trading at 11.05 i.e. 12 points lower than the previous closing. Prices declined sharply on heavy foreign selling and liquidation by nervous holders. The market lacked support altogether and under pressure of renewed selling by foreign interests and heavy liquidation prices further gave way to 10.99 and with increased offerings May finally dropped to 10.90 at the close.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Mar 16

The following were the opening ranges.

May (11.15/11.11) 11.05/11.03
July (11.15/11.12) 11.08/11.06
October (10.68/10.64) 10.63/10.61

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Mar 16

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American March (6.41) 6.33
American July (6.36) 6.27
Egyptian March (8.10) 8.07
Egyptian July (8.07) 8.05

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Mar 16
10-45 p.m.

Broach cotton April/May moved between Rs. 225-8 and Rs. 222-8 at night. Business was small on account of the public holiday. The rate at 10-45 p.m. was nominally Rs. 222-8 with New York closing futures 27 points down.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Mar 16

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/12, 71/13 and 72/2. Prices fluctuated within a small range in the absence of any important developments abroad with traders adopting a waiting policy, after moving somewhat irregularly the market closed steady at Rs. 64/13, 71/15 and 72/5.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/15/6, 36/0/3 and 36/1/3. Prices kept steady early in the session but later in the session, the market began to sag under local selling and realising influenced by weakness of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/14/9, 35/15/6, and 36/0/6.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Mar 16

Previous closing	4.79 5/8
To-day's opening	4.80
To-day's closing	4.80 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Mar 16

Previous closing	4.79 3/4
To-day's opening	4.79 3/8
To-day's closing	4.80 1/4
Difference	+.04 1/8

FRANC RATE

London, Mar 16

Previous closing	72.78
To-day's opening	72.71
To-day's closing	72.90
Difference	+12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Mar 16

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.79-3/8 and then fell to 4.78-31/32 but subsequently the rate assumed an upward trend on better continental support closing at 4.80-1/4.

Franc opened at 72.71 and then improved to 72.75 and on some support the rate further appreciated to 72.90 which was the closing rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Mar 16

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	27 5/16d.	27 1/8d.
Spot	27 3/8d.	27 1/4d

LONDON GOLD

London, Mar 16

Gold per ounce (£7-6-0 1/2) £7-5-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Mar 16

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 p.c.) 5/8 to 11/16 p.c.
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 p.c.) 11/16 to 3/4 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Mar 16

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.46 1/4) 5.50 3/8
New York on Bombay (36.02) 36.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.89 1/2) 0.89 1/2
London on Shanghai (1-7 1/2) 1-7 5/16
London on Milan (57.48) 57.75
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8) 1-2 1/8

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Mar 16

Liverpool wheat opened steady with May at 59-5/8, July 61-7/8 and October 64. Trading was somewhat active on some speculative buying but the demand continued slow.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Mar 16

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.93-1/8. Prices improved on mills buying and commission house buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Mar 16

Argentine linseed opened steady with April at 11.98. Prices advanced on foreign demand and covering influenced by better foreign reports. April closed at 12.01.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Mar 16

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

METALS

London, Mar 16

Tin (£215 1/2 buyers £216 sellers. Weak) closed

Lead (£10 9/16 buyers £10 5/8 sellers. Firm) closed

Electrolytic Copper (£31 to £31 1/2) closed

Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-9) 0-9
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3) 1-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/4) 0-10 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-8) 2-8

JUTE

Crop March-April (£16 15/16) £17 value

Dunlop March (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4

Lightning March (£18 sellers) £18

RUBBER

Spot (5 5/8) 5 1/2 paid and value

April-June (5 15/16) 5 13/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£11 sellers) £11 sellers

Groundnut Coromandal March (£13 1/4) £13 1/4 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, Mar 16

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	6	6
Rates at 12 noon	6	5	9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	6	5	6
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	5	6
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	5	3
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	5	6
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	5	6

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Mar 16

In Wool sales, with the exception of Merinos, inferiors were sold more readily.

Greasy lower (0-5) 0-5
Greasy higher (1-2 1/2) 1-3
Scoured higher (0-11) 0-10
Scoured higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Mar 16

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May	4	2	9
Linseed May	6	5	6

The tone was quiet.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Mar. 16

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 29/15; Highest Rs. 30/5; Lowest Rs. 29/12; Closing Rs. 29/14

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 38/4; Highest Rs. 38/7/6; Lowest Rs. 37/11/6; Closing Rs. 37/14

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 22; Highest Rs. 22/7; Lowest Rs. 21/15; Closing Rs. 22

DRY WEATHER IN COUNTRY

Bombay Seismograph Records Earthquake Shock

POONA, Mar. 15.

The western disturbance passed away estwards through Kashmir after causing local falls of rain or now there. Sonamarg reports half an inch and Dras a quarter of an inch. The weather has been dry elsewhere.

FORECAST:

Dry weather generally.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about eight hundred miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Rohilkhand in the United Provinces, was recorded by the Bombay Seismograph at sixteen hours seven minutes I.S.T on Friday, March 15.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours nding 8 a.m. of 16-3-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .006 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 68.4 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 87.6 degrees 1.6 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.1 degrees 0.1 (above normal),

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 156 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

Earthquake Report: An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 800 miles away with its epicentral region apparently in Rohilkhand in United Provinces was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 16h. 7m. (I.S.T.) on Friday the 15th March 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 16-3-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.8deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement Of The Affairs Of The Bank, As On The 8th March 1935.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	11,25,00,000
Capital Paid up	5,62,50,000
Reserve	5,35,00,000
Public Deposits	6,81,50,000
Other Deposits	74,04,27,000
Sundries	1,13,65,000
Rupees	92,96,92,000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	46,30,96,000
Other authorized securities under the Act	9,28,000
Loans	6,34,61,000
Cash Credits	18,40,68,000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	3,25,21,000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	35,01,000
Dead Stock	2,46,29,000
Sundries	40,29,000
Balances with other Banks	9,37,000
	77,71,73,000
Cash	15,25,19,000
Rupees	92,96,92,000

The above balance sheet includes:—

Deposits in London	£ 865,200
Advances and Investments in London	£1,574,100
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	£ 73,500

Percentage 18.60

Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.	
Public Deposits	35,40,000	Increase.
Other Deposits	1,58,87,000	Decrease.

ASSETS

Bank's Investments	70,000	Decrease.
Loans	8,60,000	Decrease.
Cash Credits	43,15,000	Increase.
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,88,000	Increase
Cash	43,98,000	Increase.
Ways and Means Advances to the Govt. of India	2,00,00,000	Decrease.

Percentage 18.60

NEW CLAUSE IN INDIA BILL

Provision For Constituent Powers For Constitutional Development Urged

DEPUTATION MEETS LANSBURY

MADRAS, March 16.

The London correspondent of the "Hindu" cables that a deputation of the India League waited on Mr. George Lansbury and pressed for moving an amendment specifically pledging the "Dominion Status" in terms with the Balfour Declaration of 1926, and for introducing a new clause in the Government of India Bill, providing constituent powers for India's constitutional development.

LANSBURY CONSIDERS.

Mr. Lansbury considered that the Party's new clause was sufficiently specific and did not consider it necessary to define the Dominion Status, as suggested by the deputation.

Mr. Lansbury agreed, however, that powers must be provided for constitutional development, but declined to consider the proposal for a constituent assembly regarding which, the Party entertained differences of opinion.

Professor Laski is drafting the clause covering the proposal for constituent power.

REPUDIATE RESPONSIBILITY.

The deputation urged the Labour Party to repudiate its responsibility for the Bill, and announce its intention to formulating a policy conforming to the Conference's decisions on the basis of self-determination. Mr. Lansbury undertook to consult with his Party to this end.

It is probable that the Labour Party will definitely move for the rejection of the Bill on the third reading. It is understood that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar have changed their views, and advised Mr. Lansbury that they would now favour Provincial Autonomy.—United Press.

NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCILLOR

Kunwar Jugdish Prasad Succeeds Sir F. Hussain

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 16.

Sir Fazli Hussain, it is understood, will be leaving Delhi on 31st March for Lahore, at the conclusion of his term of office, as member of the Viceroy's executive council. He will hand over the charge by wire to Kunwar Jagdish Prasad at Lucknow, who, in turn, will hand over charge of Home Member of U. P. Government to Sir Maharaj Singh, whose appointment has been announced, to-day, as already anticipated.

Several organisations in Delhi are arranging farewell parties in honour of Sir Fazli Hussain. It is not known on what date Kunwar Jagdish Prasad will be arriving in Delhi, but in view of the fact that the Assembly session will last till 5th April and the Council of State (of which he will be a member) till at least 8th April, he will have to join almost immediately after taking over the charge.

Kunwar Jagdish Prasad is an effective speaker, and will, no doubt, enliven proceedings of the Upper Chamber in New Delhi. Sir Maharaj Singh has been visiting Jullundur, Lahore, Simla and other places, and settling his private affairs in order to be free to take up the new office as Home Member.

Three thousand kalams of paddy and haystacks valued in all at about Rs. 15,000 were destroyed by a fire on Thursday at Sirugmani village, Trichy taluk.

Mahatma Turning A Buddhist?

Sensational Story In Japanese Press

(By CHAMAN LAL)

TOKYO, Feb. 15.

Here is a story about Mahatma Gandhi that has been very prominently featured by leading Japanese papers:—

That Mahatma Gandhi, respected Indian leader, is evincing the greatest of interest in the Nichiren Buddhist principle of "upholding justice and safeguarding the state" is the report sent from a Japanese Buddhist preacher in India to his disciple in Kobe.

The report was contained in a letter received by the Rev. Gyoshu Shimizu of the Kobe branch of the Nihonsan Myohoji temple in Himuro-cho, Minato-ku, Kobe, from his teacher, the Rev. Gyosho Fuji, who left for India five years ago.

For the last two years the Rev. Fuji has been a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi. Evincing great interest in the principle of protecting the nation, as expounded by Nichiren in the words, "Before expounding the law, pray thine own self for the nation" as contained in the principle of "upholding justice and safeguarding the state," the Mahatma, seeing a parallel perhaps between his advocacy and that of Nichiren, has become sympathetic towards the utterings of the Japanese saint.

NICHIREN DRUM PRESENTED

Offering of his own accord a spindle to the Rev. Fuji, Mahatma Gandhi has received in return a Nichiren drum, which is said to have pleased him greatly.

In addition, Mahatma Gandhi is said to have been influential in aiding in the construction of a splendid Japanese style Buddhist temple in Calcutta, the first of its kind in India, the opening ceremony of which was held last December.

This temple has been opened not only to the Japanese residents, but also to the Indian people at large. Some 300 elementary Japanese language books have been received there from Japan and lessons have been started in the study of Japan.

INTERESTED IN JAPAN

Of late, enthusiastic interest in the study of things Japanese is said to have arisen among the young Indians, who seek the reconstruction of their nation. Many are said to be attending lessons at this temple without discrimination as to race or creed.

Of late, Gandhiji, declaring that the Nichiren Buddhist principle of "upholding justice and safeguarding the state,"' in which he believes, is a liberation policy for India, is said to be seeking a translation of the words into the Indian language, in order to propagate its spirit widely to the Indian people.

I may add that Nichiren was a great Japanese patriot and a Buddhist leader, who predicted the invasion of Japan by Chengiz Khan and was sent to exile because of his great influence over the people.

CENTRAL BUDGET THROUGH SOCIALIST LENS

Return To People Patterned On Maximum Social Sacrifice

The Finance Member of the Government of India has budgeted for an increased expenditure of Rs. 641 lakhs in 1935-36 upon the previous year. A little more than half of this is non-recurrent expenditure made possibly by the surpluses of the previous two years. Of the rest, which is Rs. 252 lakhs and which will demand the annual attention of the Finance Member, the sum of Rs. 144 lakhs is to be accounted for by a remission in certain revenues.

Rs. 6-1|2 crores is not an inconsiderable sum for a country like ours. This much of money in hand, a fairly ambitious project could easily be undertaken. But what has Sir James Grigg done!

THIS GENEROSITY.

He has been most generous to his colleagues of the Civil and Army Departments. He has restored the pay cut of the Government servants and thus made them a gift of one crore and eight lakhs of rupees. By way of remitting a part of the surcharge on the super-tax on big incomes, he has lost an equally large sum to the revenues. Such items as the transfer of the Pusa Institute to Delhi, Civil Aviation, Broadcasting, construction of roads will cost the government another Rs. 2 crores and 14 lakhs. And for the rural India of 31 crores of starving people, the Finance Member has succeeded in saving one bare crore of the revenues from the grab of a literally handful of government servant and super-tax payers.

HIS SPECULATIONS.

The Finance Member must have thought of the use to which his gifts would be put. Let us follow him in his speculations. Assuming that the civil servant does not possess the hobby of a savings accounts he is most likely to spend his increment in an improvement upon his already comfortable wardrobe or an excusable increase in certain innocent stimulants. The industrialist, banker and the trader will either have the pleasure of one who gloats upon a few more pieces of gold, or add to his staff of courtiers, or go on one more trip to a health-resort. Ten thousand of famine-stricken peasant families will seize upon the chance to send one of their extras to work on the roads and return with a couple of annas for the day's work. The peasant will most likely hear of Pusa Wheat No. X and Coimbatore Cane No. Y and he will certainly be taught the Christian virtue of saving a part of his income. But he will remain rather confused about the sources of his earnings, with which he is expected to buy improved seeds and share in the profits of co-operative banking and co-operative marketing.

These are the additional goods and services which the Finance Member distributes to the Indian population in the year that has begun this month. He has completely redeemed the pledges of his predecessor who had laid down, "relief must come first in restoring the emergency cuts in pay and secondly in taking off the surcharge on the income-tax." In doing so, he has acted as a perfect link in the chain of our imperialist finance members.

MAXIMUM SOCIAL SACRIFICE.

The goods and the services which the Finance Member withholds from the people by summoning them to pay taxes and those which he returns to them in the way of national expenditure are patterned on Imperialism or as one might say, "maximum social sacrifice."—"Congress Socialist."

IBN SAUD'S ESCAPE FROM JAWS OF DEATH

London Muslim Sympathy Expressed At Idd Celebrations

(Special Cable)

LONDON, March 16.

A large and distinguished gathering met at the Woking Mosque on the occasion of the celebration of Eed-uz-Zuha, among whom were the Persian Minister of the Hedjaz Legation, Sir Hubert Stewart Rankin and the Nawab of Tonk. It adopted a resolution of the motion of Lord Headley, expressing deep sense of horror and indignation at the dastardly attempt on the life of Ibn Saud and the Crown Prince, and congratulated them on their providential escape.

The resolution was cabled to Mecca.

Idd Celebrations

(Continued from page 1).

among the Muslims of the locality.

ARMED POLICE GUARD

The Police who were informed immediately hastened to the spot, and arrested the son of the Hindu shop-keeper and one of the coolies, and brought the situation under control. The Muslims did not hold Korbani to-day, and demanded immediate remedy. The whole Nutanganj area is being guarded by armed police.—United Press.

Police Intervention Averts Communal Clash

PATNA, March 16.

A report has been received here from the village, Berhampore in Chapra district of how riot was averted by the intervention of police. It is said that one Muslim and a Muslim lady were passing through the village yesterday with three calves intended for sacrifice. Some Hindus came to snatch away the animals when the police interfered and arrested three of the Hindus. And the Muslims were helped to proceed to their destination.—United Press.

Peaceful Celebrations At Patna And Karachi

PATNA, March 16.

Reports so far received show that the first day of Bakrid passed off peacefully at Patna and the suburbs.—A.P.

KARACHI, March 16.

The Id passed off peacefully.—A.P.

AT POONA.

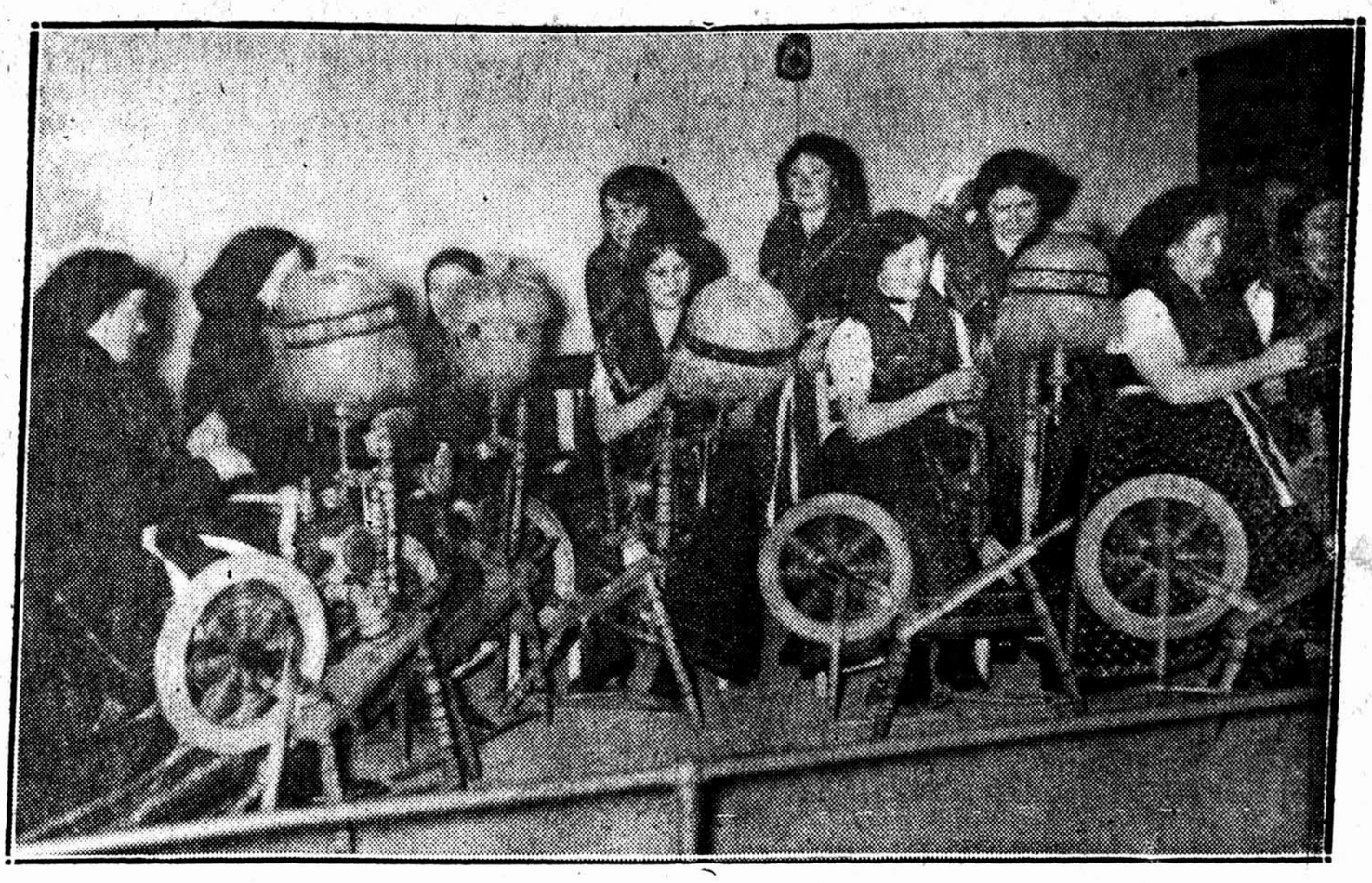
POONA, March 16.

The Bakr-Id passed off peacefully. About three thousand Muslims participated in the Id prayers in the usual way.—United Press.

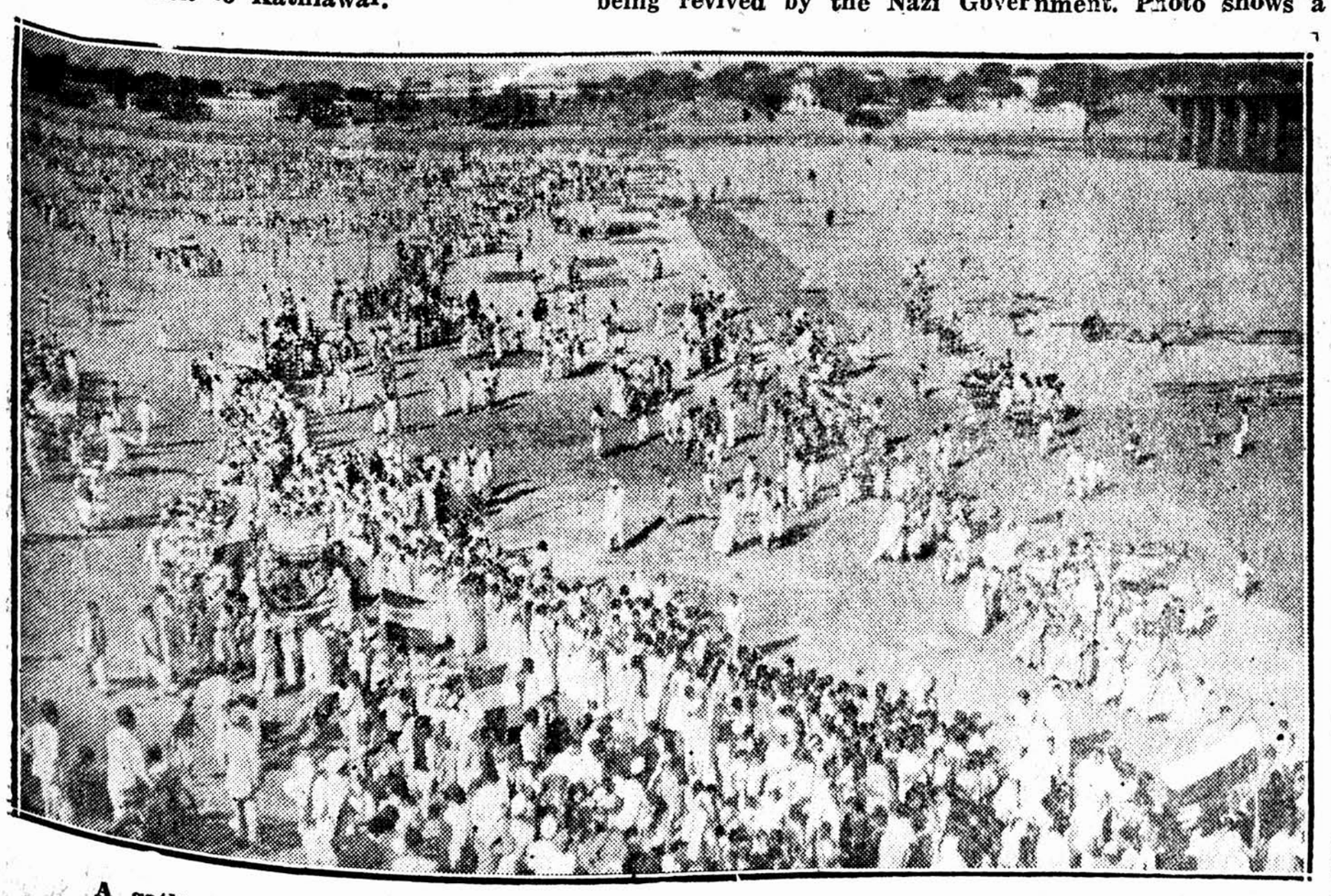
An Armful Of Spring Tulips.

Miss Eileen Perry, underwater movie performer, is seen here in a unique garden beneath the waters of Silver Springs, Florida, plucking flowers that bloom in the sea.

Professor Yashpal of Meerut, the Wizard of the bow, who has given astonishing performances in archery at Gwalior, Rutlam, Indore, Hyderabad (Deccan), is now on a visit to Kathiawar.



Spinning which, as a cottage industry, still exists in many rural parts of Germany, is being revived by the Nazi Government. Photo shows a typical spinning room.



A gathering of students of the municipal schools, Ahmedabad, on the sands of the Sabarmati, held in connection with the recent Centenary celebration of the Municipality

King Zog, the 39-year-old bachelor ruler of Albania is said to be seeking a bride with ability and charm, and, say the friends, an income of dollars 1,000,000 a year.

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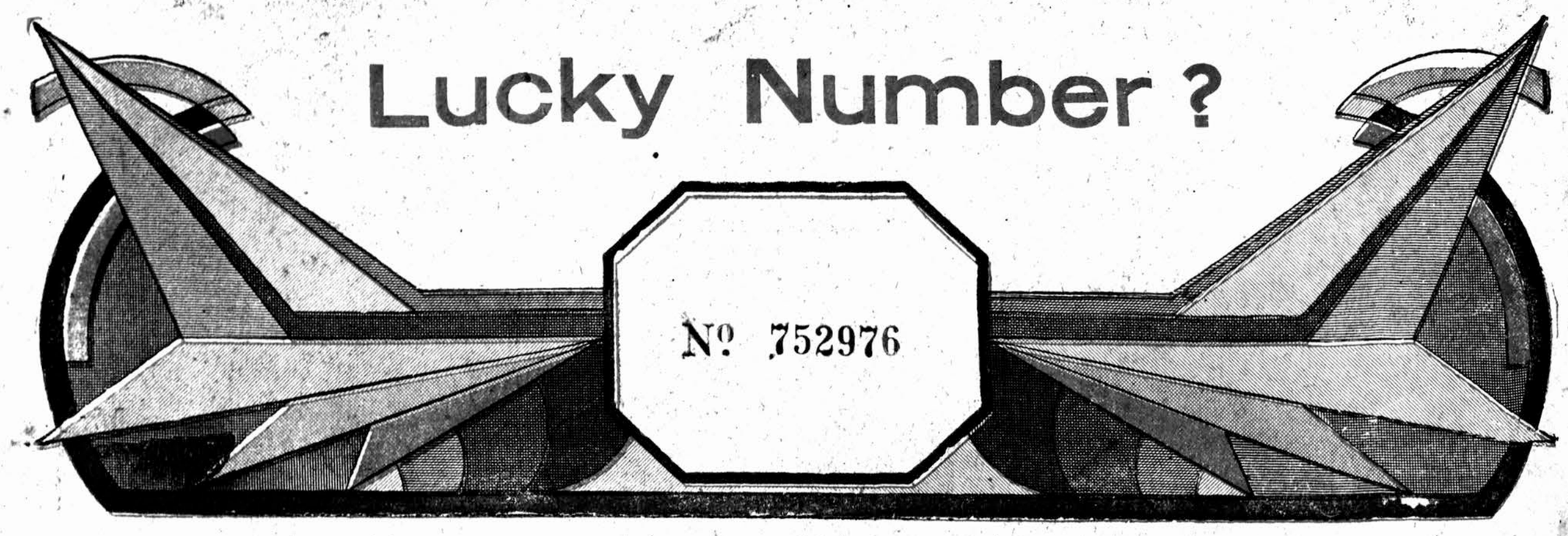

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